

## Dollar plunges further as gold reaches new peak

The dollar's value plunged further in foreign exchange markets round the world yesterday as it now appears to be a self-generating crisis of confidence. However, the Carter Administration is standing firm and plans no further action on the one clear factor being market-disappointed with last week's anti-inflation measures. It rose \$10½ during the day to a record \$245 ounce.

## Mr Carter stands firm on inflation strategy

Catherine Atkinson in Washington and Frank Vogt in London. The dollar, plunged to new lows around the world yesterday, making it clear that a crisis of confidence is now gripping financial markets. The US Administration, however, stands firmly by its strategy of fighting inflation by raising interest rates. The dollar's value fell sharply in foreign exchange markets, reaching a new low of \$245 an ounce. The fall was attributed to a combination of factors, including the US government's decision to raise interest rates and the fact that the dollar had been overvalued for some time.

The dollar's value fell sharply in foreign exchange markets, reaching a new low of \$245 an ounce. The fall was attributed to a combination of factors, including the US government's decision to raise interest rates and the fact that the dollar had been overvalued for some time. The dollar's value fell sharply in foreign exchange markets, reaching a new low of \$245 an ounce. The fall was attributed to a combination of factors, including the US government's decision to raise interest rates and the fact that the dollar had been overvalued for some time.

The dollar's value fell sharply in foreign exchange markets, reaching a new low of \$245 an ounce. The fall was attributed to a combination of factors, including the US government's decision to raise interest rates and the fact that the dollar had been overvalued for some time. The dollar's value fell sharply in foreign exchange markets, reaching a new low of \$245 an ounce. The fall was attributed to a combination of factors, including the US government's decision to raise interest rates and the fact that the dollar had been overvalued for some time.

## Prison warder tells court how he and colleagues beat up Hull inmates

es of blood were found in the prison cells five days after Hull jail officers beat up the inmates in a riot, Hull magistrates told yesterday. Ronald Gutteridge, a Hull police officer, told the court that he and his colleagues had beaten up the inmates in a riot. The court heard that the inmates had been beaten up in a riot in the prison cells. The court heard that the inmates had been beaten up in a riot in the prison cells. The court heard that the inmates had been beaten up in a riot in the prison cells.

## Britain urges postponement of Unesco press decision

Jan Murray in London. Judith Hart, Minister of State for Development, today urged the Unesco general conference to postpone a decision on the draft declaration on the media. She said there were aspects of the draft which the Government could support, even if it was ready to work for a compromise. She said that the Government was ready to work for a compromise. She said that the Government was ready to work for a compromise.

## Israeli plans issued for West Bank settlements

From Michael Krippe, Jerusalem, Oct 30. Details were released here today of Israel's controversial plans for the expansion of Jewish settlements in areas captured in the 1967 war. It is proposed to build about 300 extra housing units on the West Bank and a similar number both in the Gaza Strip and on the Golan Heights.

The official explanation of the plan is that it is necessary to provide housing for Jewish settlers in the West Bank. The plan is to build about 300 extra housing units on the West Bank and a similar number both in the Gaza Strip and on the Golan Heights. The official explanation of the plan is that it is necessary to provide housing for Jewish settlers in the West Bank.

The plan is to build about 300 extra housing units on the West Bank and a similar number both in the Gaza Strip and on the Golan Heights. The official explanation of the plan is that it is necessary to provide housing for Jewish settlers in the West Bank. The plan is to build about 300 extra housing units on the West Bank and a similar number both in the Gaza Strip and on the Golan Heights.

The plan is to build about 300 extra housing units on the West Bank and a similar number both in the Gaza Strip and on the Golan Heights. The official explanation of the plan is that it is necessary to provide housing for Jewish settlers in the West Bank. The plan is to build about 300 extra housing units on the West Bank and a similar number both in the Gaza Strip and on the Golan Heights.

The plan is to build about 300 extra housing units on the West Bank and a similar number both in the Gaza Strip and on the Golan Heights. The official explanation of the plan is that it is necessary to provide housing for Jewish settlers in the West Bank. The plan is to build about 300 extra housing units on the West Bank and a similar number both in the Gaza Strip and on the Golan Heights.

The plan is to build about 300 extra housing units on the West Bank and a similar number both in the Gaza Strip and on the Golan Heights. The official explanation of the plan is that it is necessary to provide housing for Jewish settlers in the West Bank. The plan is to build about 300 extra housing units on the West Bank and a similar number both in the Gaza Strip and on the Golan Heights.

The plan is to build about 300 extra housing units on the West Bank and a similar number both in the Gaza Strip and on the Golan Heights. The official explanation of the plan is that it is necessary to provide housing for Jewish settlers in the West Bank. The plan is to build about 300 extra housing units on the West Bank and a similar number both in the Gaza Strip and on the Golan Heights.

The plan is to build about 300 extra housing units on the West Bank and a similar number both in the Gaza Strip and on the Golan Heights. The official explanation of the plan is that it is necessary to provide housing for Jewish settlers in the West Bank. The plan is to build about 300 extra housing units on the West Bank and a similar number both in the Gaza Strip and on the Golan Heights.

The plan is to build about 300 extra housing units on the West Bank and a similar number both in the Gaza Strip and on the Golan Heights. The official explanation of the plan is that it is necessary to provide housing for Jewish settlers in the West Bank. The plan is to build about 300 extra housing units on the West Bank and a similar number both in the Gaza Strip and on the Golan Heights.

The plan is to build about 300 extra housing units on the West Bank and a similar number both in the Gaza Strip and on the Golan Heights. The official explanation of the plan is that it is necessary to provide housing for Jewish settlers in the West Bank. The plan is to build about 300 extra housing units on the West Bank and a similar number both in the Gaza Strip and on the Golan Heights.

The plan is to build about 300 extra housing units on the West Bank and a similar number both in the Gaza Strip and on the Golan Heights. The official explanation of the plan is that it is necessary to provide housing for Jewish settlers in the West Bank. The plan is to build about 300 extra housing units on the West Bank and a similar number both in the Gaza Strip and on the Golan Heights.

The plan is to build about 300 extra housing units on the West Bank and a similar number both in the Gaza Strip and on the Golan Heights. The official explanation of the plan is that it is necessary to provide housing for Jewish settlers in the West Bank. The plan is to build about 300 extra housing units on the West Bank and a similar number both in the Gaza Strip and on the Golan Heights.

The plan is to build about 300 extra housing units on the West Bank and a similar number both in the Gaza Strip and on the Golan Heights. The official explanation of the plan is that it is necessary to provide housing for Jewish settlers in the West Bank. The plan is to build about 300 extra housing units on the West Bank and a similar number both in the Gaza Strip and on the Golan Heights.



Not Watership Down, but a field at Epping Green, Essex, where rabbits fell victim to the guns in the morning mist.

## 150 Ugandan troops reported shot to quell anti-Amin mutiny

From Charles Henshaw, Nairobi, Oct 30. Uganda claimed today that 150 anti-Amin troops had been shot in the south-west of the country, west of Lake Victoria. The Ugandan government said that the troops were part of a mutiny against the late President Idi Amin. The government said that the troops were shot because they were armed and dangerous. The government said that the troops were shot because they were armed and dangerous.

The Ugandan government said that the troops were shot because they were armed and dangerous. The government said that the troops were shot because they were armed and dangerous. The government said that the troops were shot because they were armed and dangerous. The government said that the troops were shot because they were armed and dangerous.

The Ugandan government said that the troops were shot because they were armed and dangerous. The government said that the troops were shot because they were armed and dangerous. The government said that the troops were shot because they were armed and dangerous. The government said that the troops were shot because they were armed and dangerous.

## TUC leaders declare opposition to EMS

By Christopher Thomas, Labour Reporter. TUC leaders yesterday declared their opposition to the proposed European Monetary System. The TUC leaders said that the system was a threat to the pound and to the welfare of the British people. The TUC leaders said that the system was a threat to the pound and to the welfare of the British people.

The TUC leaders said that the system was a threat to the pound and to the welfare of the British people. The TUC leaders said that the system was a threat to the pound and to the welfare of the British people. The TUC leaders said that the system was a threat to the pound and to the welfare of the British people. The TUC leaders said that the system was a threat to the pound and to the welfare of the British people.

## Britain puts off fish ban to help accord

Mr John Silkin, the Minister of Agriculture, has referred the implementation of a total ban on fishing in British waters to a later date. The Minister said that the ban was necessary to protect the fish stocks in British waters. The Minister said that the ban was necessary to protect the fish stocks in British waters.

The Minister said that the ban was necessary to protect the fish stocks in British waters. The Minister said that the ban was necessary to protect the fish stocks in British waters. The Minister said that the ban was necessary to protect the fish stocks in British waters. The Minister said that the ban was necessary to protect the fish stocks in British waters.

The Minister said that the ban was necessary to protect the fish stocks in British waters. The Minister said that the ban was necessary to protect the fish stocks in British waters. The Minister said that the ban was necessary to protect the fish stocks in British waters. The Minister said that the ban was necessary to protect the fish stocks in British waters.

## Prince's old school has a head-girl

By Diana Gellies, Education Correspondent. A head-girl has been appointed to the school which was attended by the Prince of Wales. The head-girl is a 16-year-old girl named Sarah. The head-girl is a 16-year-old girl named Sarah. The head-girl is a 16-year-old girl named Sarah.

The head-girl is a 16-year-old girl named Sarah. The head-girl is a 16-year-old girl named Sarah. The head-girl is a 16-year-old girl named Sarah. The head-girl is a 16-year-old girl named Sarah.

The head-girl is a 16-year-old girl named Sarah. The head-girl is a 16-year-old girl named Sarah. The head-girl is a 16-year-old girl named Sarah. The head-girl is a 16-year-old girl named Sarah.

## Rhodesia exodus

By Diana Gellies, Education Correspondent. A large number of Rhodesians are leaving the country. The Rhodesians are leaving because they are tired of the war. The Rhodesians are leaving because they are tired of the war. The Rhodesians are leaving because they are tired of the war.

The Rhodesians are leaving because they are tired of the war. The Rhodesians are leaving because they are tired of the war. The Rhodesians are leaving because they are tired of the war. The Rhodesians are leaving because they are tired of the war.

The Rhodesians are leaving because they are tired of the war. The Rhodesians are leaving because they are tired of the war. The Rhodesians are leaving because they are tired of the war. The Rhodesians are leaving because they are tired of the war.

## Two Soviet spies jailed for 50 years each in US

Newark, New Jersey, Oct 30. Two Soviet spies, employees of the United Nations, were sentenced today to 50 years in jail by a federal judge. The spies were convicted of espionage. The spies were convicted of espionage. The spies were convicted of espionage.

The spies were convicted of espionage. The spies were convicted of espionage. The spies were convicted of espionage. The spies were convicted of espionage. The spies were convicted of espionage.

The spies were convicted of espionage. The spies were convicted of espionage. The spies were convicted of espionage. The spies were convicted of espionage. The spies were convicted of espionage.

## NEB warning to Leyland men

The National Enterprise Board has warned Leyland men that they must improve their performance. The NEB said that the Leyland men were not doing well enough. The NEB said that the Leyland men were not doing well enough.

The NEB said that the Leyland men were not doing well enough. The NEB said that the Leyland men were not doing well enough. The NEB said that the Leyland men were not doing well enough. The NEB said that the Leyland men were not doing well enough.

## Bomb sent to Madrid paper

Three people were injured when a bomb exploded in the offices of the independent Madrid newspaper, El País. The bomb was sent to the newspaper by a person who was not identified. The bomb was sent to the newspaper by a person who was not identified.

The bomb was sent to the newspaper by a person who was not identified. The bomb was sent to the newspaper by a person who was not identified. The bomb was sent to the newspaper by a person who was not identified. The bomb was sent to the newspaper by a person who was not identified.

## Special Branch report for jury

The judge and jury in the Libel action brought by Miss Yvonne Raine and other leading members of the Workers' Revolutionary Party against the Sunday Express, heard a Special Branch confidential report on the party. The report was given by a Special Branch officer. The report was given by a Special Branch officer.

The report was given by a Special Branch officer. The report was given by a Special Branch officer. The report was given by a Special Branch officer. The report was given by a Special Branch officer.

## Top astronomer quits in dispute

The Astronomer Royal for Scotland, and Director of the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, has resigned in a dispute with the Scottish Government. The Astronomer Royal said that he was resigning because he was not getting on with the Scottish Government. The Astronomer Royal said that he was resigning because he was not getting on with the Scottish Government.

The Astronomer Royal said that he was resigning because he was not getting on with the Scottish Government. The Astronomer Royal said that he was resigning because he was not getting on with the Scottish Government. The Astronomer Royal said that he was resigning because he was not getting on with the Scottish Government. The Astronomer Royal said that he was resigning because he was not getting on with the Scottish Government.

The Astronomer Royal said that he was resigning because he was not getting on with the Scottish Government. The Astronomer Royal said that he was resigning because he was not getting on with the Scottish Government. The Astronomer Royal said that he was resigning because he was not getting on with the Scottish Government. The Astronomer Royal said that he was resigning because he was not getting on with the Scottish Government.

### OFF THE PEG FACTORIES TO SUIT ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.

We have factories in Milton Keynes, ranging from a few hundred to many thousands square feet, all ready and waiting to move into. A very competitive price.

Companies find they make very good business premises. In the words of one recent arrival: 'They were obviously designed by professionals.'

And our position is ideal for business. We're midway between London and Birmingham with excellent road and rail connections with both. The M1 from Milton Keynes is just 1 mile.

Last but by no means least, if you find that you've outgrown the factory you moved into, that's no problem. You can move into one of our bigger factories, and hand the original lease back to us.

**MILTON KEYNES**

COMMERCIAL DIRECTOR, MILTON KEYNES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION  
DAVIDSON LODGE, MILTON KEYNES MK1 7LX TEL: MILTON KEYNES (0280) 14120

I would like to know more. Please send me details.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Company: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_



HOME NEWS

# Clash over pay claim for council manual workers is avoided

By Christopher Thomas  
Labour Reporter

A potential clash between unions and employers over a claim for improved pay, a shorter working week and other benefits for more than a million local authority manual workers was avoided yesterday.

After receiving an assurance from the local authorities' national joint council at County Hall, London, that any settlement would be backdated to November 6, the workers' representatives agreed not to take industrial action during the negotiations.

The employers' body made no offer, although on one was in doubt that it had in mind a deal consistent with the Government's 5 per cent guidelines. The unions suggested that pay should be linked to the average earnings index.

The exercise had all the signs of a pay settlement elsewhere becoming clearer.

Mr Charles Dornier, of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, who is chairman of the union side, said the difference in 1978 between average pay of local authority manual workers and national average earnings was 56. Now it was 52.

He added that local authority workers were getting 54.65 for a 44-hour week, while the national average was just over 58. In view of the new emphasis on the shape of pay settlements elsewhere becoming clearer.

The employers' side said the claim would be considered seriously.

Train drivers' rise: Drivers of high-speed trains have been awarded a pay rise which could be as high as a quarter for some (the Press Association reports). It will give them an extra 10 per cent, a significant additional responsibility.

With another award of £2.10

# Nursing delegation gives warning of 'intolerable pressure' being put on standards Minister agrees more resources must be found for NHS

Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, met a delegation from the Royal College of Nursing yesterday which warned him that "intolerable pressure" was being put on nursing standards and endangering levels of patient care. He said later: "They went away knowing that the Government is convinced that it must produce more resources for the National Health Service."

"I assured them we will keep a steady expansion of the funds available," Mr Ennals said. "The delegation had emphasized the need for more money for the NHS to maintain the service."

The nurses had put their argument for treatment as a special case indicating the extent to which they had fallen behind other groups. This is a matter the Government is "carefully considering," Mr Ennals said.

He rejected the suggestion that he was complacent about the nurses' case and dismissed the claim that they were "degraded."

"He accepted that there were some serious manpower needs," Mr Ennals said. "We are treating this as a matter of great urgency."

Mr Ennals said that he did not expect morale to be high. There had been six weeks of industrial disputes. Whenever things went wrong, nurses had to "pick up the tabs."

The Royal College of Nursing delegation made clear last night that nurses will take a tough attitude until their

grievances on pay, morale and manpower are resolved.

The critical state of nursing in Britain had been hammered home to Mr Ennals, Miss Catherine Hall, the college's general secretary, said. Because of the shortage of nurses, "in many instances standards of care have got to a dangerous level."

"We made clear that we expect action and we will continue to press the issues until we see action," Miss Hall said. The delegation had emphasized the need for more money for the NHS to maintain the service.

"Ready to exploit": The nurses' delegation in a speech, Mr Ennals said, "exploited" what it sees as the failings of the NHS, told Mr Ennals that in the management of staff he appeared to regard himself as a "good employer" and ready to exploit them (John Rogers, our Health Services Correspondent writes).

The nurses' delegation said that financial cutbacks and staff shortages have put intolerable pressure on standards of care. The incidence of untrained staff, leaving and auxiliaries left in charge of patients is believed to be high.

There was much evidence, the document said, that staff did not always have time to carry out basic nursing routines and experienced staff had less time to teach and

supervise young nurses gaining practical experience.

The Government should respond to reasons and reasons, Mr Ennals said. The nursing service does not lead itself to productivity deals. A junior short-hand typist in London can command a starting salary of more than £3,000, comparable with that of a ward sister.

Differential mean that an unqualified NHS worker with no experience can, with bonus schemes, take home more pay than a staff nurse, and at some levels it does not pay to take promotion.

Unqualified staff is a big difficulty. As a result of re-organization of the service, nurses who hold key positions are called on non-negotiated salaries. The college considers this a major difficulty.

Crisis management has led to the reduction of training schools and in some cases to the cancellation of a whole intake. Preliminary figures for March 1977 indicated a worrying fall of 4,595 in the number of learners compared with March 1976, the college says.

By last March the total number of initial entrants had dropped to 22,537 from 27,100 in 1977, and the number of from 90,815.

Financial cutbacks threaten standards of service. The late notifications of budgets which have happened every year since 1973, the college says, create difficulties.

The report criticizes monopoly suppliers to the NHS and the British Oxygen Co Ltd, which little warning, withdrew a spare part for a model of Boyle's anaesthetic machines and that was accepted by the Department of Health and Social Security. The result was to put out phased replacement schemes, completely disrupting the medical equipment budget.

Because of shortage of money and staff, clinical areas in buildings have become dangerous. Operating theatres and mental illness and mental handicap hospitals are suffering from maintenance difficulties.

Hazardous conditions have arisen for staff and patients in laboratories in many catering departments fail to meet public health requirements; many offices would be condemned under the Shops, Offices and Railway Premises Act, 1963; and economic rents cannot be charged for residential accommodation because of their poor facilities. Many learners are living in sub-standard accommodation.

Aggression and violence have become widespread in psychiatric hospitals and accident and emergency units as well as in general wards and the community. Maintaining late call and night nursing services in some areas is becoming hazardous.

# Astronomer resigns in dispute on policy

By Pearce Wright  
Science Editor

Professor Vincent has resigned as Director of the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, after a dispute with the Science Research Council over the programme of the observatory since 1975, he has said, which carries a responsibility as an Astronomer Royal for Scotland and Professor of Astrophysics at the University of Edinburgh.

The observatory's Science Research Council has a staff of 230, a year. Reddish's decision was ed yesterday as one of council officials, who hoped that he would side it and that that be resolved amicably.

Since joining the observatory in 1975, Prof. Reddish, aged 52, has been an international research astronomer, research the development of the observatory, and has been investigating the evolution of stars.

The dispute, which has its origins in a policy by the Science Council on the part of the two royal observatories, Heriot-Watt and Edinburgh, has been a long one. It has been a long one. It has been a long one. It has been a long one.

The conflict came over recruitment for the four management positions. The Science Research Council has to open one of those head of the technical staff, to an engineer. Reddish wanted an astronomer.

# Hitch over BL's equal pay scheme

By Clifford Webb

A meeting of senior shop stewards from British Leyland car plants yesterday refused to accept pay proposals that would have established the principle of equal pay for equal work for all 100,000 manual workers.

The offer also includes a new five-grade system of payment which goes a long way towards meeting skilled workers' demands for the cessation of pay differentials. There would be £18.10 a week difference between the new highest and lowest grades.

The stewards, who met at Jaguar's Coventry works, did not oppose the offer in principle but refused to accept it until the management gives more details of the cuts in the labour force required to finance it.

The company has insisted that such a costly scheme must be financed by increased productivity, and one of the best ways of achieving that is by reducing the pay roll.

Yesterday's meeting showed that BL has gone part of the way towards meeting the union's demand for parity to start next month instead of November, 1979.

Threat to Vauxhall: Vauxhall faced a new threat last night as car-makers' leaders, meeting at Runcely, Staffordshire, issued a strike ultimatum. The Press Association reports they gave a warning that unless the management agreed to their pay demands by November 10, there would be a walk-out.

Eight thousand militant Vauxhall workers at Ellesmere Port are due to strike tomorrow over demands for a "substantial pay rise."

NED backs Mr Edwards page 19

# Mr Ennals seeking ways to halt strikes

As a result of the hospital supervisors' dispute, Mr Ennals is seeking new ways of handling Whitley Council negotiations which break down and lead to industrial action by staff.

One possibility is to consider it is to ask the group of professional and union health services representatives, which last week produced proposals to stop local disputes, from provoking industrial action, to discuss how that might be achieved.

He said yesterday he believed that all who worked in the National Health Service should ask themselves more than once whether a proposal for industrial action was justified.

The recent action by the supervisors had added 60,000 to hospital waiting lists. Doctor's disputes, during which junior medical staff had taken industrial action, had added about 70,000 to waiting lists and hospitals were still trying to catch-up.

An informal approach to the group, made up of representatives of the British Medical Association, the Royal College of Nursing and of the leading health care trade unions, is likely soon. One idea that was worth examining was a system of committees to investigate whether patients' interests would be damaged by industrial action.

Meanwhile, the number of dangerous prisoners, has grown because of the abolition of hanging, the wave of terrorism and increasingly ruthless crime. The threat of disruption has increased.

Prison officers, and other staff have had to bear the strain caused by the inability to recruit and train staff from the system. The shortage over the use of drugs is part of a wider debate about how to handle people who may be a danger to themselves and others and who need treatment that hospitals ought to give.

The Home Office and the Department of Health and Social Services have yet to agree about who should treat them.

Meanwhile, prison officers complain about the need for more training to handle such demanding work. Leadership and training can lift morale; neither is good enough in the prison service. One reason is the bureaucratic absurdity of having a director general, a civil servant, with no executive authority over his staff. Real power over pay and conditions is exercised by a body called Establishments Division. III. Prison officers find that title baffling and do not understand how the arrangements work. The pay structure is equally confusing.

Letters, page 15

# 'We choose you' Yorkshire miner tells Mr Heath

By Our Political Reporter

Mr Edward Heath, the former Conservative Prime Minister, got the nearest thing to a miner's endorsement when he was told on television last night by a Yorkshire miner: "If we have to choose between you and Margaret, we'll have you."

The remark was made on the Granada Television programme, *World in Action*, which had Mr Heath discussing pay and trade union affairs. When he was asked whether he intended to take over the leadership of the party, Mr Heath gave a not unambiguously dismissive reply: "Now you are getting into party politics, but I accept your party wishes."

Mr Heath also appeared to be questioning opposition policy on pay guidelines when he said it was impossible, in his experience, to separate the public and private sectors.

He explained: "Let us say that a government tries to hold down the public sector and says by law that wages must be lower than a certain amount, while the private sector, on the other hand, gives much higher increases in wages. Well, these people in the public sector do not accept that. We have learnt from this experience."

Looking back over all these years, I find you can not really say 'We will hold down the public sector but what the private sector does is its own affair'."

# Threat to stop 'Express' if new paper is printed

By Donald Macintyre  
Labour Reporter

Leaders of the National Graphical Association will meet senior Express Newspapers management today to try to prevent what the union threatened last night might be a full-scale dispute over the launching of the *Daily Star* on Thursday.

Manchester members of the union have voted to defy instructions from the NGA national council not to work on the new paper unless agreement has been reached with the union's leaders; they propose to bring the paper out.

Despite a meeting with Manchester representatives of the union, the NGA leadership yesterday reaffirmed its instruction to members not to work on the *Star* until agreement, principally on minimum wages, has been reached. A statement by Mr Joe Wade, general secretary of the union, last night said that management was making an "irresponsible attempt to undermine the authority of the union's democratically elected national council."

It said that the union nationally, like the Manchester members, wanted more newspaper jobs in Manchester, but the national council wanted to see more created than the Manchester branch, which was prepared to accept "ghost" payments in lieu of some jobs.

Mr Wade said: "It is not too much to say that if agreement is not reached by the time the *Star* is launched, the *Daily Express* and the *Daily Star* could well be stopped on Thursday."

Mr Jocelyn Stevens, deputy chairman and managing director of Express Newspapers, with Mr Victor Matthews, chairman of the group, will meet NGA leaders today, said last night. Manchester branch representatives had again affirmed their stand to him at a meeting yesterday.

The management had agreed to today's meeting without commitment, he said, adding: "We shall publish the *Daily Star* on Thursday, with or without the blessing of the NGA national council, even if they come out their shoes at it."

He said the *Daily Express*, *Express* and *Evening Standard* in London.

# £10,000 ma 'just a glor park keeper

From Our Correspondent  
Guildford

Complaints that leisure and culture officer for the Waverley Council is a "glorified park keeper" have been voiced by councillors.

Advertisements for mention "exceptional enthusiasm and ability," but the council's own professions are needed.

The council's solicitor, Mr. Mervyn, said: "We have no chiefs and no nobles."

"He will not be any qualifications, he is earning far more than a glorified park keeper," he said.

The council's solicitor played at rates range £7,770 and £8,503.

Waverley council officials would £500,000 budget and able for thousands countryside and well as 77 sports-children's play area of water and eight miles of coast. It added: "You do one a bit more a keeper."

## Sotheby's

at Hopetoun House, Edinburgh

Monday 13th November, 1978, at 6 pm  
**SCOTTISH SILVER, FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART**

and at 9 pm  
**FINE WINES, SPIRITS AND VINTAGE PORT**

Tuesday 14th November, 1978, at 6 pm and 9 pm  
**SCOTTISH & SPORTING PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS**

Enquiries about these sales should be addressed to Peter Nabum at Sotheby's Belgrave  
Telephone: (01) 235 4311

---

at Slane Castle, Slane, Navan, Co. Meath, Ireland

Monday 20th November, 1978, at 2.30 pm  
**IRISH GLASS**

at 5 pm  
**IRISH SILVER**

and at 9.30 pm  
**IRISH PAINTINGS**

Enquiries about these sales should be addressed to Andrew Festing at Sotheby's Bond Street

**Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co.,**  
34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA  
Telephone: (01) 493 8080 Telex: Abinidlo, London  
Telex: 24454 SPBLON-G

# Prison governor 'sat in office during assaults on inmates'

Continued from page 1

of September 4, the day after the prisoners surrendered, at a time when they were allowed out of their cells to sleep and take breakfast.

Mr McCombe had been on leave at the time of the riot but returned on September 3 and was detailed for night duty. It was most unusual for a member of the governor's grade to be on duty at that time; he had been detailed to prevent violence in the prison but did nothing.

Mr Lawrence added: "He sat there listening to what was going on, knowing the resentment and ill feeling there was, and knowing why he had been put on that duty, and after the noise in the night doing nothing whatsoever."

Mr Lawrence said that when breakfast was served and many of the prisoners came out of their cells they were set upon, beaten, kicked and abused by the officers on the landings.

A vast number of prison officers had chosen to go on duty that morning. Mr McCombe was detailed to prevent unprovoked incidents but he remained conspicuous by his absence. He stayed in his office on the ground floor.

"One is justified and almost drawn to the conclusion that he knew what was happening and was wishing that it should be allowed to continue undisturbed and was part of that conspiracy."

Mr Lawrence alleged that it was a gross neglect of Mr McCombe's duty to sit in his office allowing all that to go on.

Mr Unwin, who now works for British Rail, said: "Once I had started I do not think Mr McCombe could have stopped

# Dockers' meeting disrupts port

Some passengers on the Queen Elizabeth II, carrying their own baggage ashore at Southampton, yesterday as 1,500 dockers met to discuss a 15 per cent pay claim. Cargo handling was also delayed.

The claim in a series of government pay guidelines, will be submitted to the management of the nationalized port later this week.

Register office closes

Gloucester Register Office is to close because the building, in Spa Road, is in danger of collapse. The number of marriages at each marriage has recently been restricted to 35.

Tanker loses tow

The oil tanker, *Cristos Rita*, which had been towed by tugboats, lost its tow and drifted coastwards yesterday. The tugboats were running on to rocks. The tanker was last night after the line connecting it to a tug which was towing the tanker to be scuttled broke. Attempts were being made to reconnect it.

Teachers' action

About 3,000 children are expected to miss school in Rotherham, South Yorkshire, today because members of the National Union of Teachers are refusing to take classes they say are too large.

Explosion on frigate

The frigate *Conway* was badly damaged by an explosion in the boiler room as she prepared to leave Portsmouth yesterday. No injuries were reported.

£80,000 jewels robbery

Four masked men robbed a jewelry salesman of £80,000 of stock yesterday in the Didbury district of Manchester.

## Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Forecast is shown in millions. FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

Today

Area	Forecast
London	Cloudy, rain, max temp 12°C
Manchester	Cloudy, rain, max temp 10°C
Birmingham	Cloudy, rain, max temp 11°C
Cardiff	Cloudy, rain, max temp 10°C
Edinburgh	Cloudy, rain, max temp 9°C
Glasgow	Cloudy, rain, max temp 8°C
London	Cloudy, rain, max temp 12°C
Manchester	Cloudy, rain, max temp 10°C
Birmingham	Cloudy, rain, max temp 11°C
Cardiff	Cloudy, rain, max temp 10°C
Edinburgh	Cloudy, rain, max temp 9°C
Glasgow	Cloudy, rain, max temp 8°C

Yesterday

Area	Recording
London	Temp 14°C, Rain 12mm
Manchester	Temp 11°C, Rain 8mm
Birmingham	Temp 12°C, Rain 10mm
Cardiff	Temp 10°C, Rain 9mm
Edinburgh	Temp 9°C, Rain 7mm
Glasgow	Temp 8°C, Rain 6mm

Overcast selling

Area	Price
London	£1.20
Manchester	£1.15
Birmingham	£1.25
Cardiff	£1.10
Edinburgh	£1.05
Glasgow	£1.00



...the



HOME NEWS

# Libel case jury get copies of Special Branch report on WRP

A confidential Special Branch report on the Workers' Revolutionary Party was publicly disclosed yesterday in the High Court libel action by Miss Vanessa Redgrave and other leading WRP members against *The Observer*.

It was prepared in 1975 by Mr Victor Gilbert, then head of the Special Branch and now Chief Constable of Cambridgeshire. It concerned a meeting he had with Mr David Astor, then editor of *The Observer*, and two of his staff, about an article the paper was proposing to publish about the WRP.

The meeting took place after Mr Astor telephoned to St Paul's Church, London, and said that *The Observer's* informant, Miss Redgrave, her brother Corin, an actor, and four co-defendants seek damages over the article, headlined by Miss Redgrave and the Red House Mystery, and published on September 28, 1975, which concerned events said to have taken place at the party's political school in the Peak District, Derbyshire. They claim that it made them out to be violent and unlawful.

The *Observer* is contesting the claim.

The Special Branch report was produced in court yesterday by Mr Victor Gilbert, Chief Constable of Cambridgeshire, who was subpoenaed as a witness by the WRP members. Copies were handed to Mr Justice Goff and the jury.

It stated that according to *The Observer*, its informant had been frightened by a remark by Corin Redgrave to the effect that the WRP had arms secreted in the school grounds.

Arrangements are now in hand for a discussion with Derbyshire police and the security service about action in respect of the alleged reference to firearms.

The report was dated September 25, 1975. Two days later, on the eve of publication of *The Observer* article, 70 Derbyshire policemen raided the WRP school.

Mr Stansfield said he had been told of the article by his assistant chief constable in charge of operations a few days before it appeared.

He was told the article would suggest that Irene Gorst, an actress, had been detained against her will at the school, White Meadows, near Farwick, and that there might be firearms or explosives on the premises.

The assistant chief constable

# 'Disloyalty' by chiefs of staff is denied

By Henry Staphoe, Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence has started a long-term survey of Britain's defence needs and capabilities during the next two or three decades. Called "The War Ahead," it will take into account all military, technological, economic and geo-political trends, and promises to be the most important of its kind for some years.

But a statement by Mr Frederick Mulley, Secretary of State for Defence, which accompanied yesterday's announcement by the Ministry, denied a report in yesterday's *Daily Mail*, which described the study as an attempt by the Chiefs of Staff "to draw up a comprehensive catalogue of their complaints."

Mr Mulley prefaced his statement by saying that he did not normally comment on reports in the media about the internal workings of his department. But today's *Daily Mail* contains a tendentious and misleading account of certain work that was put in hand by the Chiefs of Staff with my full knowledge and approval.

"It presents this in a startling manner, amounts to alleged marked disloyalty by the Chiefs of Staff. There is no truth in these allegations, or in the assertion of a serious lack of confidence between the Chiefs of Staff and myself."

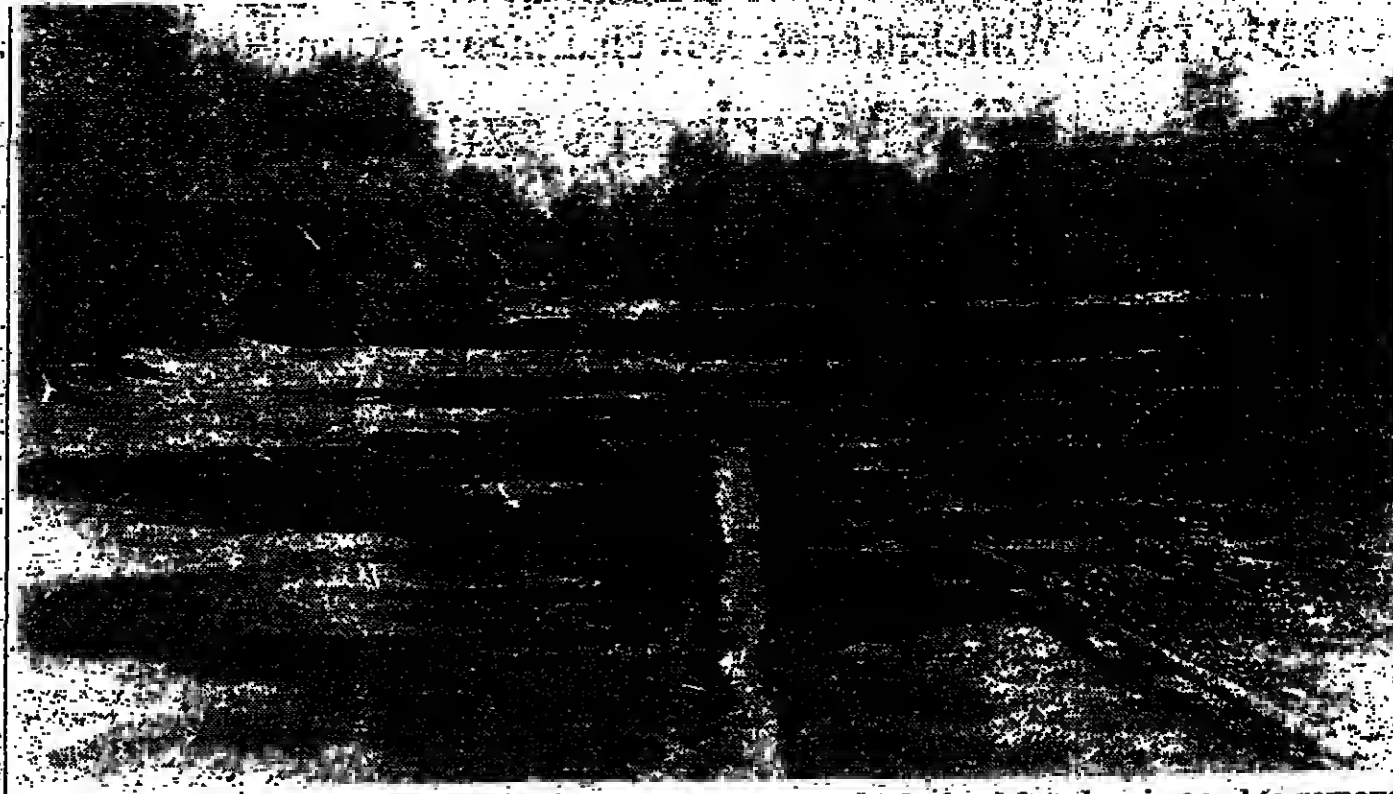
Mr Mulley, Chief of the Defence Staff, has asked to say that he and his colleagues fully associate themselves with my comments in this statement.

The separate announcement of "The War Ahead" also repeats ministry denials of newspaper reports alleging that the Government has tried to "gag" senior officers. The Defence Secretary, it says, has given no new instructions on public statements by officers.

As for the long-term study, it was also an open question this year by the Service, chiefs acting in the authority of Mr Mulley and with the knowledge of other interested government departments.

The ministry last night agreed with *The Daily Mail* report that the Chiefs of Staff had met in Chatham last week, but denied that the rendezvous was chosen to be "out of range" of Mr Callaghan's private intelligence network inside Whitehall.

It was customary, he said, for the chiefs to hold periodic meetings outside London.



The lake in St James's Park, London, which has been partly drained for cleaning and to remove debris. In the background are Whitehall buildings.

# BBC proves old order in Scotland is changing

For all the rattle of argument about assemblies and the demands for stronger expression of a Scottish identity, it is the BBC that is proving to be the most powerful force in providing one of the first tangible proofs that the old order in Scotland is changing.

BBC Scotland for years suffered, like other regional limbs of the corporation, from a shortage of money and a sense that Scottish programmes were often faded reflections of the London product.

Radio Scotland opted in and out of the Scottish remit of the Corporation, and its own personality for fear of creating what one senior BBC schedule manager described as a "culture shock" lest the Scottish programme contrasted too sharply with London's output.

It was also an open question whether the Scottish audience really wanted home-made instead of London programmes; witness the wrath and clamorous telephone calls when an episode of *The Good Life* was replaced by an important programme made about Scotland in Scotland.

It is a direct product of the political pressure caused by the surge of nationalism that the BBC is now providing a purely Scottish service. On November 23 Radio Scotland will sharply increase the output of Scottish programmes, with material from Glasgow and the four regional stations within Scotland building up to a truly Scottish output from London.

There will be a distinctively Scottish style. Local radio has proved that it can work perfectly well, and that London values need not be paramount. We intend to draw on the differences within Scotland and make that a strength, and to build up a particularly Scottish dimension to broadcasting here."

Mr Leslie Robinson, deputy head of Radio Scotland, said.

Springing Scottish material from a basically metropolitan output, it is a step towards a more Scottish service, given to our contemplation of our national values. "The humour was dull, and the atmosphere far too self-consciously 'Scottish', one broadcaster said.

What is happening on radio complements what began a year or more ago on BBC television, which has brought a stronger Scottish flavour to transmission north of the border, including some excellent documentaries on Scottish life and politics which, through the network, have provided the mood of Scotland to the unaware in Britain.

Mr Alastair Fotherington, Controller Scotland, was appointed to carry through the

# Celebrating a succulent strand of history

By Philip Howard

Simpson's in the Strand, oldest and most famous of the reputed beef of the land, is about to celebrate 150th anniversary with prize stuffing and swill Saturday a private lunch three rooms in, London, where the chef, a man who has been in the business since 1843, will serve turtle soup in a bowl.

Opening calories for the dish, it will include, of roast sirloin of beef or shire pudding, and roasts of mutton and red currant. Prices have changed. The First World War native cost 3s a dozen.

When Simpson's was in 1828 by Samuel Reiss, Home of Chess, it served cigars and coffee. Beef, chess players sat on a rug, the name was Simpson's Grand Cigar Diva. In 1843 John Smith, caterer, joined the firm started to feed the chess with starchy old English. He introduced the special custom which still serves, wheeling the joints on tables, and dinner-wagons carving them before the eyes of the diners. Man later drew a cartoon of Simpson's, a man who asked the question whether he was English or foreign.

According to the Save which owns Simpson's, Dickens was almost a guest, and Holmes and Watson used to eat there. It is a thing, substantial after century testing case, for these beliefs to be oral tradition, but good for the tourists.

Nevertheless, there is the claim that Simpson's most famous dish, the traditional full bellies. Now that has retired as chef, Mansion House, Joe Chief at Simpson's, is one in the country, the title master cook, entitled to the title that goes with it.

The last originated Middle Ages, when the cook was in charge of whole sides of beef, on pork on spits under a tree. It was to camouflaged and grease.

But the great tradition of Englishness, the fact that it is almost these days to get there because of the tourists.

# Threat to Indian leader 'just to put pressure'

Niall Kidd, aged 27, said at St Albans Crown Court, Hertfordshire, yesterday that he helped to draw up a letter threatening the Prime Minister of India with violence unless the leader of a religious sect was released from prison in India. He said he never thought violence would actually be carried out.

Mr Kidd, Susan Waring, aged 24, and Brian Shaw, aged 23, pleaded not guilty to conspiracy to wound and murder.

The prosecution has alleged that Mr Kidd and Mr Shaw, of Cazenove Road, Stoke Newington, London, and Miss Waring, of Stratford Road, Birmingham, were all members of a militant wing of the Ananda Marga religious sect.

Mr John Hazari, QC, for the prosecution, said the wing tried to get the Indian Government to release from prison the sect's guru by blackmailing them with threats of assassination and terrorism.

Mr Kidd was asked about a note attached to a brick which he had thrown through the window of the Air India tourist office in New Bond Street, London. He said he did not believe there would be violence. He thought it was just for the sake of exerting pressure.

The trial continues today.

# Case for increase in local government spending

By Christopher Warman, Local Government Correspondent

Local government has an important role in Britain's economic recovery, the Association of Metropolitan Authorities states in a policy document published yesterday.

It argues that an increase in local spending could reduce unemployment and improve growth in the gross domestic product (GDP), but would not increase inflation.

Mr A. G. Taylor, chairman of the Conservative-controlled association, which represents local government in London and the main combatants, said: "We are not asking for more money. We are asking government to redirect existing resources. We have pointed out areas where there is a strong economic argument for development."

He said an increasing share of public expenditure on social security payments could be only at the expense of the productive side.

Despite some growth, local government expenditure in 1982-83 will fall by some 5.5 per cent, down on 1974-75 (in real terms) while central government spending will fall 7.3 per cent up, the association says.

A 19 per cent increase in local spending next year would lead to a growth in GDP of 2.9 per cent, compared with the 1.7 per cent growth forecast for the present year. It appeared that changes in the level of local government spending had no effect on the level of inflation or on consumer spending, at least not in the short term.

Among many proposals put forward are measures to reduce the shortage of skilled workers through vocational training for young people and the retraining of adults.

The association said that the development of the local council's role in extending home ownership, and a planned programme of housing improvement, repair and replacement at a cost of some £350m a year by 1981-82.

# Civil servants accused of trying to 'rig' procedure

Civil servants at the Department of Transport were accused yesterday of trying to "rig" public inquiry procedure into the "raising of ferry weights."

Mr Richard Williams, a member of the Labour Party transport committee and a prospective parliamentary candidate, called for a thorough party investigation.

It is quite clear that what is at issue is a deliberate attempt to rig the public inquiry procedure, he said. Some officials seemed to be prepared to cast doubt on the validity of the inquiry.

The conservation society, Friends of the Earth and Transport 2000, called for a public inquiry into the workings of the Department of Transport.

The Rumbold Association has protested to Mr William Rogers, Secretary of State for Transport. It said the move to "disappear" the public inquiry procedure, towards public opinion.

Civil servants apparently saw a public inquiry as a purely tactical exercise.

Mr Rogers said in a radio interview that he did not want to raise the weights. But he defended the move, saying "civil servants have a job to advise ministers, but ministers make the decisions." He had reached no conclusion about whether there ought to be an inquiry.

The Department of Transport refused to comment on the note or its contents.

# Man jailed for not paying dog-walking

Herbert Johns was magistrates at Burrell shire, yesterday, for failing to pay for dog-walking in a local park.

"I will go on hunger you send me to prison," Mr Johns, aged 57, wick Avenue, Burrell, pleaded for failing to pay for dog-walking in a local park.

He was fined £5 and offered only £4 has off.

# Rape victim praised for courage and composure

A rape victim was praised at Bristol Crown Court yesterday for what counsel said was her incredible courage and the man who attacked her was jailed for seven years.

David Farnham, aged 27, a farm worker, of Butleigh, Somerset, was wearing a stocking mask and carrying a knife and an air rifle when he went to the woman's house, Mr John Rice for the prosecution, said. He gagged the woman with

# Opencast mine opponents claim victory

Conservationists were claiming a victory yesterday in their fight to stop opencast mining in the beautiful Teme Valley on the Worcestershire-Salop borders. The mineral extraction committee of Hereford and Worcester County Council has rejected an application to mine at Hunthouse Farm, Membie, near Tenbury Wells.

Vigorous opposition came from residents, country lovers and local authorities, who feared it would start exploitation of coal reserves over an estimated 25,000 acres.

Coalmining had been carried on in the Teme Valley until about 50 years ago, but although it has been restored to agriculture.

The committee says it rejected an earlier application by a mining consultant, Mr Brian Coppard, fearing a proliferation of mining activity.

# Royalty worth the money, two thirds say

By a Staff Reporter

Two thirds of people questioned in a national opinion survey think the Royal Family is worth the money it receives from the state, but believe the Queen should pay tax on her private income.

The results of the survey, commissioned from Opinion Research Corporation, published yesterday in *The Sunday Times*, show support for the "value for money" thesis, at 58 per cent, among unskilled manual workers, but rising to three quarters among the professional and managerial classes. Sixteen per cent do not think the public is entitled to know the extent of the Queen's private wealth.

Respondents were almost equally divided on whether Princess Margaret does a good job, fortnightly discharging £35 per cent supporting her. But although two thirds think the Princess's behaviour "and diverse has harmed the reputation of the monarchy," only a tenth think it has harmed the country. Most think it has made no difference. More than eight out of ten think the Queen would have been wrong to refuse her a divorce.

A quarter of those questioned rising to nearly four-fifths of those aged between 16 and 24, think young members of the Royal Family should go to comprehensive schools, compared with 45 per cent supporting a boarding-school education.

# £10,000 offer by theft victim

A wealthy thief victim, who does not wish to be identified, offered a £10,000 reward yesterday for the capture of thieves who took her car and family jewels valued at more than £150,000.

The BMW car was taken from the forecourt of a garage near her home at Hungerford, Berkshire. The jewels were in the boot.

# Five boys questioned

Five boys have been interviewed by the police after a missing £25,000. Rolfe Royce Silver Cloud was involved in a crash at Penarth, South Glamorgan, which caused damage estimated at £15,000.

# Rural areas fear double rate increase next year

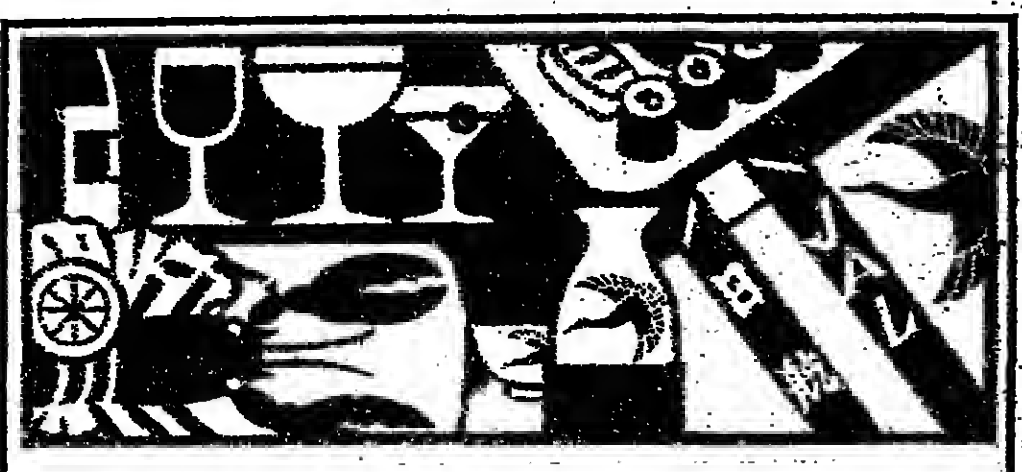
By Our Local Government Correspondent

Rural areas of England and Wales may face a double increase in their rates next year unless the Government changes its policy on the distribution of the rate, support, said, the Association of County Councils said yesterday.

The system of distributing government money to the local authorities, known as the urban and particularly the inner-city areas, as part of deliberate policy, but the county areas have suffered.

This year the Government is considering giving part of the directly to the non-metropolitan district councils for the first time. Previously grant has gone to the county authorities.

If this happens, the association fear that money for that sectors will find its way to the larger towns, leaving the



# JAL's first-class First Class.

First Class on JAL is like First Class used to be. It's the wine that's not just French, but from the great vineyards of Burgundy and Bordeaux. And, of course, the finest caviar available.

It's Japanese appetizers whose recipes come from history books rather than cookbooks. It's sake and champagne and hot oshibori towels.

and first-run films and happy coats. Above all, it's the small attentions so often ignored elsewhere.

JAL's First Class is a world within a world, where you are never rushed, never overlooked, never forgotten.

It's like First Class ought to be.

**JAPAN AIR LINES**

For further information, write to Japan Air Lines, 8 Hanover Street, London W1R 0DR, or phone: London: 01-429 9244, Birmingham: 021-6431368, Manchester: 061-632 2807, Glasgow: 041-221 6227.

# Ten years' jail for rapist

A man aged 26 who raped a girl of 19 and a woman of 30, also robbed both women, the prosecution said at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday.

Alan Bailey, of Middleton Hall Road, King's Norton, Birmingham, was jailed for 10 years after admitting the offences and another robbery charge.

# 'Fairer grants' request to arts group

From Our Correspondent

Grassmere

District councils in north Cumbria have told Northern Arts that they want a fairer system for the distribution of money from the group.

At a meeting between local authority and Northern Arts representatives, Mr David Duggan, the director of the arts group, said that Northern Arts were not a promoting organization but a "responding organization" which came in only when initiative was already being taken in the promotion of arts facilities. Grants were given on merit.

The district councils pointed out that in spite of the general four-year return on district council contributions through-out Northern Arts generally, there was little incentive for some to give when the returns to particular districts were much less than the overall total.

Mr Dick Clucas, of Carlisle City Council, said that their return did not reflect what they gave and that he was treating each case on its merits. Northern Arts were simple, perpetuating what existing without encouraging new ventures.

Mr Wesley Park, recreation and amenities officer for Copeland, Cumbria, said that the Northern Arts system was "on a fair" and "unfettered" and that the group should become more businesslike.

They needed to be more "entrepreneurial" in the way they distributed grants, and not just give grants to those "with the best secretaries" who could present a polished case.

Northern Arts is desperately needed, but we just want them to be more efficient.

# Newsweek 'plea fails'

The American publishers of *Newsweek* magazine failed yesterday in the High Court in London to stop the BBC calling a new programme *Newsweek*. *Newsweek* Incorporated intend to appeal.

# Film director n

Mr Roy Boulting, film director, and Sa aged 34, an actress, died at Chelsea Reg in London yesterday. Mr Boulting's fifth-



Celebrating a successful history

# Shouldn't choosing a new car take a little longer than choosing a new pair of shoes?

It's ridiculous, when you think about it. But you probably had as much time to try out your last car as you had to try on your last pair of shoes.

About ten minutes.

The fact that one will set you back a few pounds and the other a few thousand or so, doesn't seem to concern most car manufacturers.

With one notable exception: Us.

And that's why, if you go along to your local Dolomite dealer now, he'll offer you a rather unique Test Drive.

Not a quick ten minute spin round the block, but a whole day's drive round the country.

On the Dolomite's sales drive, instead of the usual salesman, you simply find an AA Local Driver.

So instead of listening to a lot of distracting sales chat, you can go somewhere nice with nothing more to distract you than the quiet purr of the Dolomite's engine. (Our rigorous sound proofing keeps road noise, where it belongs. On the road).

Instead of getting a lot of promises about fuel economy from the salesman, you can get proof from a source that can't exaggerate. The fuel gauge.

On your day's drive too, you'll have plenty of time to discover that there's more to the inside of the Dolomite than a pretty fascia. (That's real walnut veneer, by the way).

For a start, there's the impressive

array of instruments which you need to know about. hazard warning flashers, electric window controls, front and rear wipers to that third hand seat belt warning light.

And you won't need any salesman to tell you about the Dolomite's high standards of comfort. On a whole day's trip, you'll have plenty of time to appreciate its deep contoured fully reclining seats, with their standard head restraints.

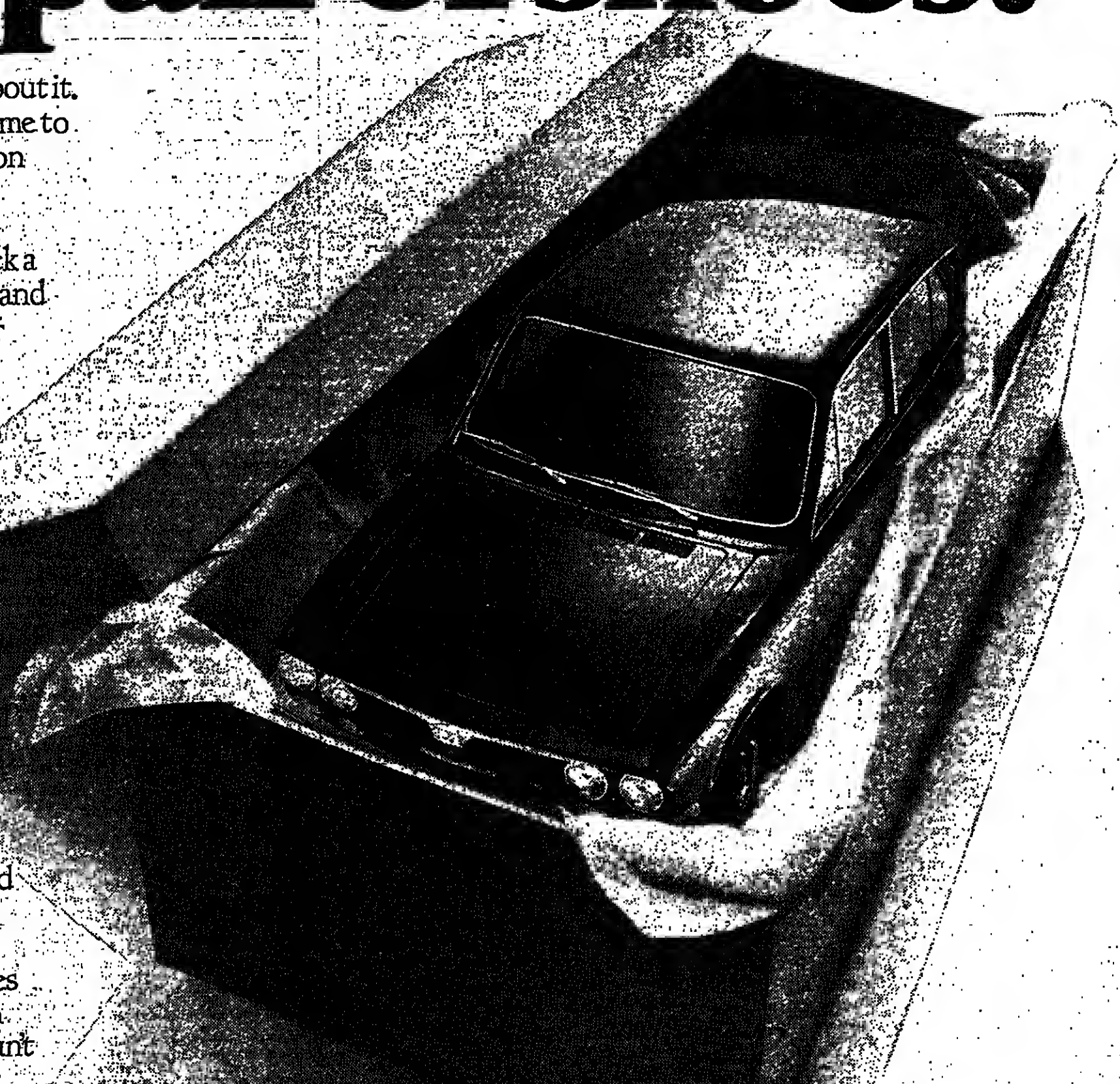
And after you've discovered that on the HL and Sprint models that not only do the seats adjust for height as well as reach, but the steering column adjusts equally considerably, your body

the risk we're running. If you don't want the Dolomite. Even after all this.

We're making it an even more expensive risk by offering everyone who takes the whole day's Test Drive a beautiful AA Motorists' Atlas (normal price £3.95), whether they end up buying the car or not.

So why are we doing it?

The answer is that we obviously don't think the risk is as great as all those other car manufacturers do.



## Test drive a Dolomite for a whole day.

(This offer is available from participating dealers, is subject to insurance conditions and closes 16 December 1978. \* Day Drive only, not available in Northern Ireland.)



© Jaguar Rover Triumph Ltd

Man has not paid dog-walk

I discuss film one

car down text to



## WEST EUROPE

## Britain puts off fishing ban to help EEC accord

From Michael Hornsby  
Luxembourg, Oct 30

Mr John Silkin, the Minister of Agriculture, announced here today that he had decided to postpone the implementation of a controversial fish conservation measure, due to come into force on Wednesday, so as not to spoil the chances of a settlement next month of the EEC's long running dispute over fisheries policy.

Disclosing this after a meeting here with Herr Hans-Juergen Roehr, the West German Agriculture Minister, Mr Silkin also indicated that he was now prepared to let more flexible on Britain's key demands to the fish quarrel with its EEC partners.

The measure Mr Silkin has decided to defer would have banned the use of nets of less than 70mm mesh size in fishing for prawns and shrimps anywhere in British waters. French fishermen would have been those most seriously affected by the ban.

Coming after the progress made on the fish issue at the Anglo-German consultations in Bonn earlier this month, Mr Silkin's gesture is further evidence of a new willingness to reach a compromise and end a dispute that has been among the most bitter since Britain joined the Community.

At today's meeting with Herr Roehr, it was agreed to set up a working party to examine fish conservation and the "historic rights" claimed by other member states within 12 miles of the British coast.

The working parties will report their findings to the European Commission, which will be asked to submit proposals based on them to a special meeting of EEC fishery ministers on November 20 and 21.

Mr Silkin has also indicated that he is now prepared to allow within 12 miles of the coast should be reserved exclusively for British fishermen. Although he has not formally changed his position, he is now ready to look at the claims of French fishermen and others who have traditionally fished in these waters.

Mr Silkin believes, however, that some of these claims are exaggerated, and the main task of the working parties will be to establish exactly what the traditional fishing pattern has been in the waters under dispute.

The other British demand that has caused most difficulty is the insistence that British waters contain 60-70 per cent of all the fish caught in the EEC's 200-mile zone. British fishermen should have most of the total catch.

Mr Silkin has now indicated readiness to consider schemes for rationing the fishing activity of other EEC member states in British waters.

West Germany now appears committed to get an agreement on fish, but there is still doubt about the attitude of France, Denmark and the Netherlands, who are likely to resist any significant concessions to Britain.

## Italian hospitals disrupted by new strike

Rome, Oct 30.—Italy's strike-hit hospitals faced a worsening crisis today as auxiliary staff belonging to the country's three main unions began a 24-hour stoppage.

Their action was in sympathy with workers in smaller unions who have been on strike since rejecting a new pay deal on October 5.

Striking workers include cleaners, medical auxiliaries and catering staff. Since the dispute began patients have had to endure uncleaned linen, meals prepared in military field kitchens, and reduced care.

Many patients have discharged themselves and gone home.—Reuters.

## Portuguese form anti-communist union movement

From Our Correspondent

Lisbon, Oct 30.—A new trade union movement, the General Workers' Union, was formed in Portugal at the weekend. It is an amalgamation of 46 unions and three federations, and opposes the communist-controlled Inter-Sindical.

It will "defend the workers' interests and not those of political parties", according to one of its organizers, Senhor Jose Torres Couso.

It represents about 500,000 workers. Inter-Sindical boasts a membership of more than 1,700,000 workers and a national workforce of 3,200,000.



Parisians walk in the roadway as rubbish takes over the pavements.

## Troops in rubbish operation

From Ian Murray  
Paris, Oct 30

The Army is to be called in tomorrow to start clearing up the rubbish left by the still unsettled dustmen's strike in Paris. The city asked for the

Army to stand by last Friday while the dustmen were still considering the latest offer on their claim for extra pay and more holidays. Today they turned it down and the vacuum plan—as it is called—has been put into action.

Only about 150 of the city's 600 rubbish carts have been in use each day and this on a turn and turn about basis. No one in authority actually knows which areas are to be cleaned by the dustmen so the plan has been

drawn up to cover all areas. There are tons of rubbish stacked in the streets and in the courtyards which the 3,000 conscript troops will have to shift in addition to the daily average of an extra 3,000 tons a day.

Dustmen in Rouen are also on strike for better pay and conditions. Their union has called for the police to be withdrawn from the depot which the dustmen were occupying until they were evacuated on Saturday.

There are many who remain loyal to the racist and antisemitic ideology and this document will bring them comfort.

The movement against Racism said it was a "grave responsibility for a newspaper to give a criminal who cynically justifies his misdeeds the opportunity to air his views."

Mr Darquier de Pellepoix, who has lived in exile in Spain since the war, makes the claim in a sensational and highly provocative interview to this week's issue of L'Express. "At Auschwitz, only lice were gassed", he maintains. "The photographs of corpses there were fakes."

The interview has already provoked indignation and protest and criticism of the news magazine for publishing a document which is grist to the mill of anti-Semitic and racist propaganda in this country.

Mme Simone Veil, the Minister of Health, who was deported to Auschwitz concentration camp at the age of 14, states in comments to the independent left-wing newspaper Le Matin: "The management of L'Express was wrong to publish this text without comment."

Photographs recalling the appalling reality of deportations to concentration camps.

The interview was an attempt to "make Nazism and racism look commonplace", she goes on. "It is the first time since the end of the war that anyone should dare to go

that far. Let us make no mistake. There are many who remain loyal to the racist and antisemitic ideology and this document will bring them comfort."

The movement against Racism said it was a "grave responsibility for a newspaper to give a criminal who cynically justifies his misdeeds the opportunity to air his views."

Mr Darquier de Pellepoix, who has lived in exile in Spain since the war, makes the claim in a sensational and highly provocative interview to this week's issue of L'Express. "At Auschwitz, only lice were gassed", he maintains. "The photographs of corpses there were fakes."

The interview has already provoked indignation and protest and criticism of the news magazine for publishing a document which is grist to the mill of anti-Semitic and racist propaganda in this country.

Mme Simone Veil, the Minister of Health, who was deported to Auschwitz concentration camp at the age of 14, states in comments to the independent left-wing newspaper Le Matin: "The management of L'Express was wrong to publish this text without comment."

Photographs recalling the appalling reality of deportations to concentration camps.

The interview was an attempt to "make Nazism and racism look commonplace", she goes on. "It is the first time since the end of the war that anyone should dare to go

that far. Let us make no mistake. There are many who remain loyal to the racist and antisemitic ideology and this document will bring them comfort."

The movement against Racism said it was a "grave responsibility for a newspaper to give a criminal who cynically justifies his misdeeds the opportunity to air his views."

Mr Darquier de Pellepoix, who has lived in exile in Spain since the war, makes the claim in a sensational and highly provocative interview to this week's issue of L'Express. "At Auschwitz, only lice were gassed", he maintains. "The photographs of corpses there were fakes."

## The Pope to pray at tomb of St Francis in Assisi

From Peter Nichols  
Rome, Oct 30

The Pope intends to go to Assisi on Sunday after his visit yesterday to the sanctuary of the Montefiore, near Rome.

He wishes to pray at the tomb of St Francis, Italy's patron saint, and after his return at the tomb of St Catherine of Siena, who is another patron saint. He clearly intends to live up to his statement that Sunday he will emerge from the Vatican.

It is also regarded as symbolically important that he should underline so early in his pontificate the importance he attaches to Italy's Christianity. He undoubtedly feels that the first non-Italian Pope for more than 400 years should indicate that the conclave should not be entirely broken, particularly as the Pope is both Bishop of Rome and Primate of Italy whatever his nationality.

Today the Pope received two leading cardinals of the Roman Curia, the Yugoslav Cardinal Saper and the Italian-Argentine Cardinal Pironio for what is taken to be their reappointment respectively as head of the Sacred Congregation for the Clergy and the Sacred Congregation for the Sacraments.

The announcement of the reappointments gave them their old titles which is taken to mean that they must have been reappointed. This indirect method,

however, clashes with the generally straightforward conduct of the new Pope towards the media and leaves some doubt whether the appointments should be regarded as more than temporary.

So far his only straightforward appointment has been that of Cardinal Vito as Secretary of State, and he made clear in the letter of nomination that it would be for a limited time. He may have done the same privately for Cardinal Saper and Cardinal Pironio, whom he received in audience privately and separately.

This uncharacteristic behaviour suggests that the Pope is still leaving open his decisions for the future shape of the Curia. In fact the reappointment of Cardinal Saper is in itself a surprise as he was on most lists of former department heads who were unlikely to be reappointed.

As far as other offices are concerned, the Pope will presumably have to find someone to replace Cardinal Wright at the Sacred Congregation for the Clergy as the leading American member of the Curia is thought to be too ill to carry on. He entered the clerical in a wheelchair.

It is also said that Cardinal Garçon, the French cardinal dealing with Education, wants to retire, as does Cardinal Balle, who is in charge of the Causes of Saints.

## Stobbe election 'unlawful' Russia says

Moscow, Oct 30.—The election of Herr Dietrich Stobbe, Chief President of West Berlin, as president of the Bundestag, was described as "unlawful" by Russia.

The newspaper recalled that the 1971 four-power agreement on the city's status said that West Berlin was not a constituent part of the Federal Republic.

Hence the election of Herr Stobbe as president of the legislative body can be assessed only as a political act which is called upon to stress the Federal Republic's claims on West Berlin.

The commentary, which was a fervent agency attack on his election earlier this month, said attempts to justify such a clear violation of the four-power agreement "will be regarded as an attempt to mislead anyone."

The Bundestag decision was "grievous to the will of those circles in the Federal Republic which advocate the policy of confrontation on questions concerning Berlin", it said.—Reuters.

Leading article, page 15

## Prince shoots six bow

Vienna, Oct 30.—The Prince of Wales left Assisi after a private weekend visit during which he shot six wild boar on an estate belonging to his host, Prince Franz Josef of Liechtenstein.

The prince's visit to the Italian town was part of a tour of the Papal States.

The prince's visit to the Italian town was part of a tour of the Papal States.

The prince's visit to the Italian town was part of a tour of the Papal States.

The prince's visit to the Italian town was part of a tour of the Papal States.

The prince's visit to the Italian town was part of a tour of the Papal States.

The prince's visit to the Italian town was part of a tour of the Papal States.

The prince's visit to the Italian town was part of a tour of the Papal States.

The prince's visit to the Italian town was part of a tour of the Papal States.

The prince's visit to the Italian town was part of a tour of the Papal States.

The prince's visit to the Italian town was part of a tour of the Papal States.

## OVERSEAS

## Saudi insistence on preventing Egypt's isolation foreshadows trouble at Baghdad Arab summit

From Robert Fisk  
Saudis, Oct 30

Saudi Arabia's determination to prevent Egypt's isolation in the Arab world and to continue its own support for American rather than Soviet policies in the Middle East, is going to prove a major obstacle to the summit at this week's Arab summit in Baghdad.

Even before the participation of 21 states had set down to their preliminary meeting in the Iraqi capital today, the Saudi stance adopted by the Saudis had become a matter of contention.

One of the leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization has delivered a sharp attack on the Saudis, while the Iraqi who submitted a working paper to the opening session of the foreign ministers' meeting this morning, have said that if the summit does not end in unity, "then each Arab state—not just Iraq—will work for the Palestinian cause in accordance with its own views."

There are signs, too, that the PLO is becoming impatient with the Saudis. At a rally in the Bekaa valley in the Lebanon, Mr Salah Khalaf, the PLO's commander in the Middle East, has accused the Saudi Government of trying to undermine Arab rejection of the Camp David accord.

Mr Khalaf, who is better known here by his code name, Abu Jihad, has been criticised in his suspicion by Mr Ibrahim Khatib, the leader of the Moroccan Muslim militia in Beirut.

But Mr Khalaf speaks with different voices for different people; he was far less critical of the Saudis in an interview published in today's issue of the English-language Beirut magazine *Moroccan Morning*.

The Saudis themselves are anxious to demonstrate their awareness of the independence of other Arab states. When Mr Saudoun Hamdi, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, opened the preliminary conference in Baghdad today, he was at pains to point this out.

"Iraq understands the point of view of other Arab states and realised there are differences among Arab brothers sometimes," he stated.

But Iraq is not just worried about the image of Arab unity. It fears that the boycott imposed on Israel by many African nations may be relaxed now that Egypt and Israel seem set on a peace treaty.

When President Sadat of Egypt signed the second Sinai disengagement agreement in October, 1974, African states asked whether the Arab world wished them to continue the boycott. Since that date, Israel—which is always known to be in the "Zionist" camp—has managed to engage in several trade agreements in Africa.

The summit starting in Baghdad on Thursday is being held to coordinate opposition to Camp David. Twenty-two members of the Arab League will be represented there—21 states and the PLO—although Egypt has not been invited.

President Sadat's proposed settlement with Israel.

Today, the Soviet media press have been the theme of Mr Sadat's capitalisation to Israeli expansionism, and ridiculed the award of a Nobel peace prize to him and to Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister.

Mr Arafat and his Palestinian delegation arrived in Moscow yesterday and were given a warm reception by Mr Gromyko. They briefed him on the PLO's objectives and the organization's proposals for a solution to the Palestinian problem "within the framework of a comprehensive Middle East settlement."

The talks, according to Tass, were held in an atmosphere of "mutual understanding."

Mr Arafat, a frequent visitor to Moscow, who has been here three times this year officially, and possibly more often unofficially, has called for Soviet support for his opposition to the Egyptian-Israeli peace plan.

This time he is expected to discuss what further moral and material support the Russians are prepared to give the Arab countries whose leaders will be attending this week's Baghdad summit. The Russians have already endorsed publicly the Arab leaders' opposition to

ing to do. Although they have expressed their reservations over the Camp David accord, they have gone on record as objecting to the isolation of Egypt.

Furthermore, in an interview with the Saudi newspaper *Al-Nadwa*, Prince Saud al-Faisal, the country's Foreign Minister, has reiterated Saudi Arabia's support for President Carter's efforts to bring about "a just settlement in the Middle East."

The Prince repeated Saudi Arabia's demands for a return of all occupied Arab land together with East Jerusalem, but it is clear that he will not be prepared to lend his country's name to as radical statements in Baghdad.

There are signs, too, that the PLO is becoming impatient with the Saudis. At a rally in the Bekaa valley in the Lebanon, Mr Salah Khalaf, the PLO's commander in the Middle East, has accused the Saudi Government of trying to undermine Arab rejection of the Camp David accord.

Mr Khalaf, who is better known here by his code name, Abu Jihad, has been criticised in his suspicion by Mr Ibrahim Khatib, the leader of the Moroccan Muslim militia in Beirut.

But Mr Khalaf speaks with different voices for different people; he was far less critical of the Saudis in an interview published in today's issue of the English-language Beirut magazine *Moroccan Morning*.

The Saudis themselves are anxious to demonstrate their awareness of the independence of other Arab states. When Mr Saudoun Hamdi, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, opened the preliminary conference in Baghdad today, he was at pains to point this out.

"Iraq understands the point of view of other Arab states and realised there are differences among Arab brothers sometimes," he stated.

But Iraq is not just worried about the image of Arab unity. It fears that the boycott imposed on Israel by many African nations may be relaxed now that Egypt and Israel seem set on a peace treaty.

When President Sadat of Egypt signed the second Sinai disengagement agreement in October, 1974, African states asked whether the Arab world wished them to continue the boycott. Since that date, Israel—which is always known to be in the "Zionist" camp—has managed to engage in several trade agreements in Africa.

The summit starting in Baghdad on Thursday is being held to coordinate opposition to Camp David. Twenty-two members of the Arab League will be represented there—21 states and the PLO—although Egypt has not been invited.

President Sadat's proposed settlement with Israel.

Today, the Soviet media press have been the theme of Mr Sadat's capitalisation to Israeli expansionism, and ridiculed the award of a Nobel peace prize to him and to Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister.

Mr Arafat and his Palestinian delegation arrived in Moscow yesterday and were given a warm reception by Mr Gromyko. They briefed him on the PLO's objectives and the organization's proposals for a solution to the Palestinian problem "within the framework of a comprehensive Middle East settlement."

The talks, according to Tass, were held in an atmosphere of "mutual understanding."

Mr Arafat, a frequent visitor to Moscow, who has been here three times this year officially, and possibly more often unofficially, has called for Soviet support for his opposition to the Egyptian-Israeli peace plan.

This time he is expected to discuss what further moral and material support the Russians are prepared to give the Arab countries whose leaders will be attending this week's Baghdad summit. The Russians have already endorsed publicly the Arab leaders' opposition to

ing to do. Although they have expressed their reservations over the Camp David accord, they have gone on record as objecting to the isolation of Egypt.

Furthermore, in an interview with the Saudi newspaper *Al-Nadwa*, Prince Saud al-Faisal, the country's Foreign Minister, has reiterated Saudi Arabia's support for President Carter's efforts to bring about "a just settlement in the Middle East."

The Prince repeated Saudi Arabia's demands for a return of all occupied Arab land together with East Jerusalem, but it is clear that he will not be prepared to lend his country's name to as radical statements in Baghdad.

There are signs, too, that the PLO is becoming impatient with the Saudis. At a rally in the Bekaa valley in the Lebanon, Mr Salah Khalaf, the PLO's commander in the Middle East, has accused the Saudi Government of trying to undermine Arab rejection of the Camp David accord.

Mr Khalaf, who is better known here by his code name, Abu Jihad, has been criticised in his suspicion by Mr Ibrahim Khatib, the leader of the Moroccan Muslim militia in Beirut.

But Mr Khalaf speaks with different voices for different people; he was far less critical of the Saudis in an interview published in today's issue of the English-language Beirut magazine *Moroccan Morning*.

The Saudis themselves are anxious to demonstrate their awareness of the independence of other Arab states. When Mr Saudoun Hamdi, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, opened the preliminary conference in Baghdad today, he was at pains to point this out.

"Iraq understands the point of view of other Arab states and realised there are differences among Arab brothers sometimes," he stated.

But Iraq is not just worried about the image of Arab unity. It fears that the boycott imposed on Israel by many African nations may be relaxed now that Egypt and Israel seem set on a peace treaty.

When President Sadat of Egypt signed the second Sinai disengagement agreement in October, 1974, African states asked whether the Arab world wished them to continue the boycott. Since that date, Israel—which is always known to be in the "Zionist" camp—has managed to engage in several trade agreements in Africa.

The summit starting in Baghdad on Thursday is being held to coordinate opposition to Camp David. Twenty-two members of the Arab League will be represented there—21 states and the PLO—although Egypt has not been invited.

President Sadat's proposed settlement with Israel.

Today, the Soviet media press have been the theme of Mr Sadat's capitalisation to Israeli expansionism, and ridiculed the award of a Nobel peace prize to him and to Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister.

Mr Arafat and his Palestinian delegation arrived in Moscow yesterday and were given a warm reception by Mr Gromyko. They briefed him on the PLO's objectives and the organization's proposals for a solution to the Palestinian problem "within the framework of a comprehensive Middle East settlement."

The talks, according to Tass, were held in an atmosphere of "mutual understanding."

Mr Arafat, a frequent visitor to Moscow, who has been here three times this year officially, and possibly more often unofficially, has called for Soviet support for his opposition to the Egyptian-Israeli peace plan.

This time he is expected to discuss what further moral and material support the Russians are prepared to give the Arab countries whose leaders will be attending this week's Baghdad summit. The Russians have already endorsed publicly the Arab leaders' opposition to

ing to do. Although they have expressed their reservations over the Camp David accord, they have gone on record as objecting to the isolation of Egypt.

Furthermore, in an interview with the Saudi newspaper *Al-Nadwa*, Prince Saud al-Faisal, the country's Foreign Minister, has reiterated Saudi Arabia's support for President Carter's efforts to bring about "a just settlement in the Middle East."

The Prince repeated Saudi Arabia's demands for a return of all occupied Arab land together with East Jerusalem, but it is clear that he will not be prepared to lend his country's name to as radical statements in Baghdad.

There are signs, too, that the PLO is becoming impatient with the Saudis. At a rally in the Bekaa valley in the Lebanon, Mr Salah Khalaf, the PLO's commander in the Middle East, has accused the Saudi Government of trying to undermine Arab rejection of the Camp David accord.

Mr Khalaf, who is better known here by his code name, Abu Jihad, has been criticised in his suspicion by Mr Ibrahim Khatib, the leader of the Moroccan Muslim militia in Beirut.

But Mr Khalaf speaks with different voices for different people; he was far less critical of the Saudis in an interview published in today's issue of the English-language Beirut magazine *Moroccan Morning*.

## Shah makes changes in Iranian Cabinet

From Tony Allaway  
Teheran, Oct 30

Two more changes in the increasingly troubled Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's cabinet were announced tonight.

Mr Hossein Najafi, the cabinet general secretary, replaced Mr Mustapha, a senior civil servant, the Justice Ministry, the Minister of State for External Affairs, replacing Mr Chaher.

Today's announcement to four the number of changes in the two months the present administration is facing a wave of political observers as the fact that the Shah allowed the changes in that he was still prepared to resist pressure for a government.

It was not immediately whether Mr Baheri, an Azadegan had resigned or dismissed. Sources said was tension at recent meetings. One politician said that even a last night meeting involving Mr A. Mr Baheri, the source of pressure for more against corruption.

Protests continued today but no were reported. Our Paris Correspondent writes: The meeting between Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and the Shah's Muslim religious who had to be held in a room in the Shah's palace, and Mr Khomeini, the leader of the opposition National Front Party, had produced no agreement.

The meeting lasted hours yesterday and managed to include representatives of various economic and religious in Iran. Later the Front leader held a meeting to discuss cooperation with the Shah.

The Ayatollah said in a view with the Shah based on the Koran, but those in Pakistan or Arabia. The first step remove the powers of it destroyed the of our people."

Mr Arafat and his Palestinian delegation arrived in Moscow yesterday and were given a warm reception by Mr Gromyko. They briefed him on the PLO's objectives and the organization's proposals for a solution to the Palestinian problem "within the framework of a comprehensive Middle East settlement."

The talks, according to Tass, were held in an atmosphere of "mutual understanding."

Mr Arafat, a frequent visitor to Moscow, who has been here three times this year officially, and possibly more often unofficially, has called for Soviet support for his opposition to the Egyptian-Israeli peace plan.

This time he is expected to discuss what further moral and material support the Russians are prepared to give the Arab countries whose leaders will be attending this week's Baghdad summit. The Russians have already endorsed publicly the Arab leaders' opposition to

ing to do. Although they have expressed their reservations over the Camp David accord, they have gone on record as objecting to the isolation of Egypt.

Furthermore, in an interview with the Saudi newspaper *Al-Nadwa*, Prince Saud al-Faisal, the country's Foreign Minister, has reiterated Saudi Arabia's support for President Carter's efforts to bring about "a just settlement in the Middle East."

The Prince repeated Saudi Arabia's demands for a return of all occupied Arab land together with East Jerusalem, but it is clear that he will not be prepared to lend his country's name to as radical statements in Baghdad.

There are signs, too, that the PLO is becoming impatient with the Saudis. At a rally in the Bekaa valley in the Lebanon, Mr Salah Khalaf, the PLO's commander in the Middle East, has accused the Saudi Government of trying to undermine Arab rejection of the Camp David accord.

Mr Khalaf, who is better known here by his code name, Abu Jihad, has been criticised in his suspicion by Mr Ibrahim Khatib, the leader of the Moroccan Muslim militia in Beirut.

But Mr Khalaf speaks with different voices for different people; he was far less critical of the Saudis in an interview published in today's issue of the English-language Beirut magazine *Moroccan Morning*.

The Saudis themselves are anxious to demonstrate their awareness of the independence of other Arab states. When Mr Saudoun Hamdi, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, opened the preliminary conference in Baghdad today, he was at pains to point this out.

"Iraq understands the point of view of other Arab states and realised there are differences among Arab brothers sometimes," he stated.

But Iraq is not just worried about the image of Arab unity. It fears that the boycott imposed on Israel by many African nations may be relaxed now that Egypt and Israel seem set on a peace treaty.

When President Sadat of Egypt signed the second Sinai disengagement agreement in October, 1974, African states asked whether the Arab world wished them to continue the boycott. Since that date, Israel—which is always known to be in the "Zionist" camp—has managed to engage in several trade agreements in Africa.

The summit starting in Baghdad on Thursday is being held to coordinate opposition to Camp David. Twenty-two members of the Arab League will be represented there—21 states and the PLO—although Egypt has not been invited.

President Sadat's proposed settlement with Israel.

Today, the Soviet media press have been the theme of Mr Sadat's capitalisation to Israeli expansionism, and ridiculed the award of a Nobel peace prize to him and to Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister.

Mr Arafat and his Palestinian delegation arrived in Moscow yesterday and were given a warm reception by Mr Gromyko. They briefed him on the PLO's objectives and the organization's proposals for a solution to the Palestinian problem "within the framework of a comprehensive Middle East settlement."

The talks, according to Tass, were held in an atmosphere of "mutual understanding."



OVERSEAS

# Press disclosures over newspaper funding fuel Pretoria scandal

From Nicholas Ashford Johannesburg, Oct. 30

Another dispute has developed around the scandal-prone Department of Information and the part which it is alleged to have played in financing South Africa's only pro-government English-language newspaper, *The Citizen*.

According to reports carried in several South African newspapers over the past two days, the Department used secret funds amounting to more than £7m to support the paper, the *Rand Daily Mail* reported, and an additional £7.5m taxpayers' money had "disappeared" on its way to *The Citizen*.

Attempts by the government to recover this money had failed, the paper said, adding that because of the misappropriation a multi-million-pound fund had to be raised in Switzerland in order to finance the newspaper.

Both the English and Afrikaans press and opposition politicians are now out in full force demanding that the affair be fully investigated and that the implication of the alleged widespread misuse of public funds is also being noted in government circles, including, it is reported, by a number of Cabinet ministers.

Mr. Pieter Botha, the Prime Minister, who has a reputation for being completely untarnished by any suggestion of scandal, now under tremendous pressure to clear the matter up, has said that if it is found that it could be at the risk of involving some of the most powerful members of the African community.

The Department of Information, which broke out of the press, said that it had already taken a heavy toll in department itself has been disbanded and replaced by a Bureau for National and International Communication.

Several of the department's senior officials, including the chief of the department, Mr. J. H. van der Merwe, Mr. Echel Rhoode, former Secretary for Information, have resigned or been prematurely retired.

It was largely because of his role in the information scandal at Dr. Connie Mulder, formerly responsible for the department, that the resignation of Mr. van der Merwe was expected to succeed Mr. Vorster as Prime Minister a month ago.

The present scandal erupted a week when the Johannesburg *Sunday Times* followed by the *Rand Daily Mail* reported that a professional publicist had given vital information to the department's secret service dealings on the eve of the premiership election last night.

Yesterday the Johannesburg *Express* and the mass circulation Afrikaans newspaper *Rapport* named this man as Mr. R. van Rooyen, who represented the police at the funeral of the late Mr. Biko, the black consciousness leader last year, has today featured prominently in the information affair. He is among other things, a director of one of the former Information Department's front companies, known as Thor Communications.

# Mr Fukuda faces three challengers in election

From Peter Hazell Tokyo, Oct. 30

Challenged on three fronts, Mr. Takeo Fukuda, the Japanese Prime Minister, is expected to enter a bitter political battle for a second term in office next month, when 1,500,000 members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party elect a new leader.

At least three senior conservative politicians are expected to challenge Mr. Fukuda's leadership when candidates for the election are due to register their names at the party's headquarters in Tokyo on Wednesday.

They are Mr. Masayoshi Ohira, the party's powerful 68-year-old secretary-general, Mr. Yasuhiro Nakasone, aged 60, the chairman of its executive council, and Mr. Toshio Kamekura, aged 57, the Minister for International Trade and Industry.

Mr. Komoto, the latest conservative candidate to enter the contest, today announced that he would challenge Mr. Fukuda's economic policy.

"I will run for the leadership because I want to restore the people's confidence in our party and to bring about economic recovery," Mr. Komoto said.

He has been sponsored by one of Mr. Fukuda's bitter political rivals, Mr. Takeo Miki, a former Prime Minister and faction leader who had to resign after an electoral debacle two years ago.

Most Japanese political commentators thought today that Mr. Komoto had little, or no chance of taking over the leadership.

Liberal Democratic Party members will cast their votes in a primary election in the week of November 12, to narrow the field down to two candidates. The party's parliamentary caucus will turn on December 1 to elect a new party president. The premiership is tied to that post.

According to preliminary surveys Mr. Ohira, a party stalwart and the leader of a powerful faction of the Liberal Democrats, is emerging as Mr. Fukuda's most serious rival.

According to unconfirmed reports, faction leaders selected Mr. Fukuda as leader two years ago on condition that he would step down in favour of Mr. Ohira during the forthcoming election. However, Mr. Fukuda has made it abundantly clear that he will stand for a second two-year term.

There can be little doubt that Mr. Fukuda, confronted with unenviable popularity ratings, will have to fight one of the toughest battles of his political career during the next four weeks.

Early predictions of the primary election indicate that the rank and file of the party might provide Mr. Fukuda with a slight edge over Mr. Ohira. Foes published by the newspaper *Mainichi Shinbun* suggest that Mr. Fukuda will emerge with an overall majority of party votes in 47 prefectures. He will be challenged by Mr. Ohira, followed by Mr. Nakasone and Mr. Komoto.

Much will then depend on whether Mr. Fukuda can retain the support of the main factions in the parliament, which is in the final phase of the election.

# Where genuine democracy survives in Latin America Venezuela's two main parties vie for presidency and Congress

From Peter J. West Caracas, Oct. 30

Venezuela, one of the few countries in Latin America with a democratic political system, is preparing to elect a new President. Elections will be held on December 3 for the presidency and for the two chambers of the National Congress.

Campaigning has been in full swing for a number of months and will reach a climax on November 30, when the candidates for the two main parties, the Christian Action (AC), and the Social Christian Party (PSC), are expected to receive the vast majority of the votes.

To the left of these two parties, four candidates are standing for election. Two of these represent offshoots from the Christian Action: the left-wing Revolutionary Movement (MR), which split from the AC in the early 1960s to enter the guerrilla movement developing in the wake of Dr. Castro's revolution in Cuba; and the People's Electoral Movement (MEP), a more recent and moderate breakaway.

The other two left-wing parties are the Communist Party and its offshoot, the Movement Towards Socialism (MAS), which preaches a democratic form of socialism, similar to many ways in Eurocommunism, and is likely to capture the principal share of left-wing votes.

The potential impact of the left was, however, weakened earlier this year when the various parties failed to agree on a common candidate. It is therefore unlikely to muster more than 10 per cent of the votes.

There are two far-right candidates, both claiming to represent the philosophy of General Pérez Jiménez, but memories of his military dictatorship are still vivid and

# Antigua bickers along path to independence

From Michael Leapman St. John's, Antigua, Oct. 30

When Princess Margaret co-offers independence to the Caribbean island of Dominica next Friday it will be the beginning of a series of similar celebrations in the small islands of the region.

With populations of fewer than 150,000, these islands were once considered too small to be viable as independent states. They are attaining that status now not because they especially yearned for it but because nobody has been able to devise an acceptable alternative.

Dominica was one of the six "associated states" which forged a new relationship with Britain in 1967. They would be complete internal self-government, with Britain keeping responsibility for foreign affairs and defence. It is that last power which Britain is now shedding. Grenada is already independent. Of the five remaining, Antigua is the most prominent, not in terms of size but because, alone among them, it is a stopgap point for a full international treaty. It will get its independence in a year or two, but exactly when and on what terms is the subject of a dispute between the island Government and the opposition.

Mr. Lester Bird, the Deputy Premier, points out that both the main parties are now in favour of independence, and he says that a date of early July, followed by the August carnival and everyone would have a good time.

Mr. Vere Cornwall Bird, the Premier, is Mr. Lester Bird's father, and he was among the last to the region to abandon hope that the five territories could federate to become a single state Caribbean nation. Inter-island rivalries have ruled this out, but they will continue to share a common currency, an airline, a regional common market and joint representation in foreign countries.

The Premier now supports separate independence. The snag is that Mr. George Walcott, the opposition leader, is rigidly opposed to it unless there is a general election first.

He says that Mr. Bird's Antigua Labour Party fought the 1976 election on a pledge that there would be no independence before the opinion of the people had been sought. They must, he insists, keep to that.

In essence, it comes down to a quarrel about who should be in charge when independence comes. Mr. Walcott asserts that as soon as Antigua becomes independent, Mr. Bird and his son will set about making it a one-party state, outlawing trade unions and silencing criticism.

Political debate in Antigua consists largely of the two main parties, both of which have had

# Russia says US crash survivors in good condition

Oct. 30. The 10 survivors of the United States Navy reconnaissance aircraft, which came down in the north Pacific, are in good condition, the American Embassy said today.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry said the survivors, who were brought to the North Pacific port of Petropavlovsk, in a Soviet frigate, will be transferred to Khabarovsk in the next few days or so.

Petropavlovsk, in Kamchatka peninsula, is in an area closed to foreigners, but Khabarovsk is the nearest port, and a U.S. State Department spokesman said that U.S. officials would have access to the survivors.

The aircraft, carried out by Navy officials, called a "controlled ditch" on Thursday in the freezing ocean, about 600 miles east of the Soviet coast, just under half way to Alaska.

The United States called on the Russians to help in the rescue, and one Western diplomat said the Russians "reacted promptly" and "have shown a remarkable spirit of cooperation."

Another source said the Soviet phrase "in good condition" to describe the survivors was a "relative" one, and that some of the men reportedly require medical attention. —AP

# China's economic progress hampered by Mao cult

Peking, Oct. 30. The "theory of genius" used to deify Mao Tse-tung and this thought was a "divine obstacle" to China's economic development, the *People's Daily* said today.

Today, while attacking the "theory of genius" (literally, "divine talent" in Chinese), the *People's Daily* has gone further by calling the theory the greatest ideological obstacle to fulfilling "the new task" laid down by Chairman Hua to build a strong, socialist country by the end of the century.

"There are some comrades who talk all the time of Mao Tse-tung's thought as though they were putting it on a pedestal without realizing that they are going against Chairman Mao who said that experience was the only criterion of truth," the newspaper added.

Agence France-Presse.

# Governor moves temporary longkong home

Our Correspondent Hong Kong, Oct. 30

The Union Jack was hoisted at Government House as Sir Murray and Lady Clehose moved into Flagstaff House, the former official residence of the Commander British forces will be the Governor's temporary home for six months. The renovations are carried out at Government House, the site of which are today a mass of scaffolding, conditioning and plumbing operations are necessary as a basic roof repairs and neatly improvements.

There have been suggestions that a new Government House be built but the cost was urged as excessive and the native site too distant from present building's central position.

Major-General Roy Redgrave, new Commander British forces, recently moved from Great House, an old mansion Victoria barracks, to his new official home on the Peak.

# US mid-term elections Texas campaign becomes acrimonious

From Dennis Topping San Antonio, Oct. 30

After a lacklustre start the fight to represent Texas in the United States Senate has suddenly become alive. The two main contenders are now hurling accusations and counter-accusations with the abandon of gun fighters swapping bullets.

Senator John Tower, the Republican incumbent, remains supremely confident that he will be returned for a fourth six-year term.

He took over the seat when Lindsay Johnson vacated it to become Vice-President in the early 1960s.

Representative Robert Krueger, his Democratic opponent, is a tall and handsome resident of the German town of New Braunfels, about 30 miles north of San Antonio. Mr. Krueger is making a marked impact and hopes are now very high indeed in his camp. Seasoned followers of Texas elections believe that the finish will be the closest for at least 12 years.

One experienced observer said two factors were combining to make this fight. Mr. Krueger had more financial backing for his campaign than

any of his predecessors and, secondly, the two men are close enough in their views for Mr. Krueger not to appear too radical to the generally right-wing Texas voters.

Mr. Krueger does not accept this "second point." During a brief interview, he insisted that a comparison of his own voting record with that of Senator Tower would clearly demonstrate their political differences.

Mr. Tower, he said, had voted against legislation guaranteeing the rights of minority groups, including the 1964 Civil Rights Act. "He is a negative person and I am a positive one," Mr. Krueger said.

The battle between the two men has become increasingly acrimonious. Matters came to a head in Houston last week when they were brought together for the first of scheduled television encounters. Newspapers carried photographs which appeared to show Mr. Tower refusing to shake Mr. Krueger's hand. As a result the other four meetings were cancelled.

There have been accusations from the Republican camp that the Democrats are waging a campaign of "distortion" and

# Barren fields where Muslims fled from Burma

From Richard Wigg Rab, Burma, Oct. 30

Barren, brown and uncultivated, which Burmese officials were left by the Muslims fled last spring to Bangladesh, have been shown to be fertile during a visit to see reception camps set up in Burma in the region.

According to officials, 20,000 are lying untouched in the administrative districts of Sagaing and Mandalay in which the bulk of the paces came.

They are the Buddhist farmers who green fields, now ripe for the harvest next month in December.

In one in Burma enjoys more in a right to cultivate land, but the people's council each state for all land was nationalized soon after independence. Refugees to Bangladesh sprang frequently claimed that their fields had been



Situations like this have many costly and worrying consequences for the people involved. Help overcome these problems through Royal Insurance protection and service.

**Royal Insurance**

Royal Insurance, UK Head Office, New Hall Place, Liverpool, L69 3JN







today.



هكذا في الامم الاخضر











# A SERIES OF INJECTIONS TO BOOST PERFORMANCE.

For those who wish to combine the superlative comfort of travelling in a Citroën CX with extra performance, Citroën offer a series of solutions.

Namely, the CX GTi, the CX Pallas Injection and the CX Prestige; three CX models all with Bosch L-jetronic fuel injection and electronic ignition. Each offers the kind of performance that could leave many a red-blooded sports car driver green with envy.

Matched to the electronic fuel injection is a wind cheating design that's only too willing to accommodate the extra performance. It also accounts for some pretty miserly fuel consumption. The CX GTi, for example, returns 34.9mpg at a constant 56mph (8.1l/100km at 90km/h).

Those who grew up associating 'performance' with a bone-shaking ride and the deafening roar of an engine will find the CX comes as nothing short of a revelation.

A ride in the CX is remarkably smooth with Citroën's celebrated hydropneumatic suspension absorbing all the bumps and road shocks.

There isn't a more comfortable suspension

system in any car at any price.

Aerodynamic styling makes the CX an exceptionally quiet car to drive at any speed.

Steering is Citroën's unique VariPower system. No other car's steering can match it.

When parking it's finger light, and power returns to a straight line position immediately the steering wheel is released. On the open road it grows progressively firmer with increasing speed.

The combination of VariPower steering and aerodynamic styling ensures that deviation from a straight line is negligible in the CX, even when driving on a motorway in strong cross winds.

A number of subtle variations differentiate the three injection models in the CX range, each of which has tinted windows, rear sunblinds, electronic ignition and electrically adjustable exterior mirror.

The GTi is all its name implies, with a close ratio five-speed gearbox, alloy wheels, matt black window surrounds, front and rear fog lamps and specially designed head restraints. (£6979.05.)

C-matic transmission is standard on the CX Pallas Injection, the most luxurious of the standard wheelbase CX models. (£6997.77)

The Prestige is the ultimate CX. Longer wheelbase and body, wider rear doors, extra head and leg room. Air conditioning is standard. Probably the most lavish of all saloon cars available at its price. (£9254.70.)

It remains only for us to offer you a few parting words as we leave you to ponder the choice. Whichever of our injections you decide to take, you can rest assured it will make you feel a lot better.

A selection of the 16 models in the CX range

Model	BHP	Top Speed	Price
CX 2000	102	109mph	£4966.65
CX 2000 Super	102	109mph	£5199.48
CX 2400 Super (5 speed)	115	112mph	£5815.73
CX 2500 Diesel Super (5 speed)	75	97mph	£6040.71
CX 2400 Pallas (5 speed)	115	112mph	£6398.73
CX 2400 Pallas (C-matic)	115	111mph	£6582.42
CX 2400 Pallas Injection (C-matic)	128	112mph	£6997.77
CX 2400 GTi Injection (5 speed)	128	118mph	£6979.05
CX 2400 Safari Estate	115	109mph	£5971.68
CX 2500 Diesel Safari Estate	75	90mph	£6315.66
CX 2400 Familiale	115	109mph	£6081.66
CX Prestige Injection (C-matic)	128	112mph	£9254.70

CITROËN CX.

IMULATED URBAN DRIVING 19.5 MPG (75.1 l/100km), CONSTANT SPEED DRIVING 28.1 MPG (32.0 l/100km). ALL CX MODELS HAVE RECOMMENDED 10000 MILES SERVICE INTERVALS (YEAR UNLIMITED MILEAGE GUARANTEE). SUSPENSION GUARANTEED FOR 2 YEARS (MAX 5000 MILES). PRICES INCLUDE CAPTAIN VAT AND EXTERNAL BELTS BUT EXCLUDE NUMBER PLATES, DELIVERY CHARGE (£604.00), PRICES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS. ENQUIRE ABOUT OUR PERSONAL EXPORT, RM FORCES AND DIPLOMATIC SCHEMES AND PREFERENTIAL FINANCE SCHEME. CHECK YELLOW PAGES FOR NAME AND ADDRESS OF NEAREST DEALER. CITROËN CARS LTD, MILL STREET, SLOUGH SL2 2JL. SLOUGH 22308.

CITROËN CX



Bernard Levin

# The man who missed the Clapham omnibus?

It is a little early to be sure, but I think that we may have recently witnessed the birth of one of the great representative fictional characters of the law. The "reasonable man" has long been familiar—at least, the idea has, though whether the beast has ever been tamed to his lair is another matter; I suspect we can say of him what Don Alfonso says of the fidelity of women—that, like the phoenix, everybody has heard of it but nobody has seen it. But whether the reasonable man exists or not, he is often found in the company of the man in the street, a figure no less reasonable than his brother, but with the added advantage of being able to speak on behalf of a vast throng of other men in other streets, he being generally recognized as always holding the average view, no doubt with average firmness. The man in the street, incidentally, has come down in the world; he used to be the man on the Clapham omnibus, but none the less representative for that. Apparently, however, he can no longer afford the fare, for I have not for many years heard him cited as an example of all that is sensible, reasonable and

widely believed. (Wooldenford and Nicolson now have their offices in Clapham. But try as I may, I cannot see George on an omnibus.) Anyway, the point is that a new star has risen to join this particular constellation. He made his first appearance in the judgment of Mr Justice Foster in the case brought by the Communist Party's newspaper, the *Morning Star*, against Express Newspapers, in which an injunction was sought to prevent the former Beaverbrook group from launching a new newspaper called the *Daily Star*; the comrades argued that the opportunities for confusion were too great.

I take it that the *Morning Star* action was designed for publicity purposes; if so, it was a largely successful stunt; for days on end the paper's name and nature featured in every other paper's pages, to register on the consciousness of millions who had never previously heard of it at all. (It only sells about 25,000 copies a day, and many of those are bought by way of tactical subsidy, by the authorities in Eastern Europe.) If it is true, as reports suggest, that the action (which the *Morning Star* lost) cost about £10,000, it

was money well spent; 10 times that sum would not have bought in the form of advertising, the column inches this case provided. An eminently sensible and practical application of the principles of capitalism.

In the course of the judgment, however, the judge wished to reject as vehemently as possible the claim, advanced on behalf of the *Morning Star*, that people wishing to buy the Communist newspaper might find themselves, through error on the part of the newspapers, provided instead with its near-namesake, thus getting not stirring articles on the democratic character of the Soviet Union and the immense popularity of the Red Star, but rather the *Daily Star*, a paper for the defence, it provides, against capitalist invasion but pictures of ladies with bulgy chests and invading expressions—which, it seems, is what the *Daily Star* proposes to offer its readers, though perhaps "lookers" would be a more exact description of them.

Not so, said Mr Justice Foster, clearly a man who can tell at a glance the difference between the Dneproproversk Dam and a pair of titties; the two papers could not be confused "even by a moron in a hurry".

I do not think we have heard the last of this gentleman. Indeed, I suspect that in years to come jurists not yet born will hear counsel urge them to reject evidence that would not impose on a moron in a hurry, and future generations of judges will cite their learned brother Foster with approval whenever they need an illustration of a figure possessing slightly less than the absolute minimum of perspicuity. ("The doubt, members of the jury, must be a reasonable one; one that would occur only to a moron in a hurry would not be sufficient." Or: "Apply the old test, members of the jury: would the missing stair have been noticed by a moron in a hurry?" Or even: "Note, members of the jury, that a man may be a moron without being in a hurry, or in a hurry and yet no moron. Only if you are satisfied that the plaintiff was both . . .")

There is something about the older days of judges (though I think that the particular remark under discussion was not uttered at all, but a central pillar of Mr Justice Foster's judgment, and therefore now binding as a test of the limits of confusion) which seems to give them a head start in the race for immortality. (Mind you, they know that as well as I do, and one or two of them are not above asking "What is a Beale?" or "Who is Mr Healey?" at the best moment of the afternoon newspapers, just like those dreadful diel-quota MPs.) And the idea of a distinction so great that it could not be missed even by a moron in a hurry is so striking, and potentially so useful, that I am convinced that it will eventually take its place in the dictionaries of legal maxims.

Of course, whether Mr Justice Foster was correct in his decision that not even a moron in a hurry could confuse the *Morning Star* with the *Daily Star* remains to be seen; that confusion no less great than that of a moron in a hurry, at that, I can myself testify, for some years ago, I went into a shop to ask for the *New Statesman* (I can no longer remember why); and the assistant, behind the counter, began to search through the shelves of cigarettes for this mysterious, and hauntingly

named, brand. But the usefulness of the concept of a moron in a hurry is independent of its application in any particular case, just as, indeed, the concept of a reasonable man is useful whether one exists or not.

True, there is a pejorative ring about a moron in a hurry that does not sound for the man in the street; I dare say there have been occasions when an example of clumsiness combined with unseemly haste has provoked a complaint (perhaps from the man with the shop in his lap) that somebody has been behaving like a moron in a hurry, whereas I do not think anyone has ever addressed a passer-by who has slipped on his foot at a stupid man-in-the-street, let alone a well-eyed man on a Clapham omnibus. Judges and counsel, therefore, may be chary of using the new test except in purely theoretical circumstances. (As Mr Justice Foster did, or when they have before them a particularly obtuse witness or party. ("Would you not describe your behaviour on that occasion as that of a moron in a hurry?") They will be even more chary, of course, of trying to define it, or even of letting anybody in a

case before them try to. When it comes to hurry, not *hominies*, *quot sententiae*, and no mistake; as for a definition of moron in its colloquial sense, wild horses on their bended knees (the phrase is Mr Alan Bennett's, and is scarcely less useful than the ones we have been discussing) would not induce me to attempt one.

Of course, Mr Justice Foster might only have been trying to head off the possibility of an appeal, assuming, reasonably enough, that few counsel would now be open to address to the Court of Appeal with the words "My lords, I have here 58 affidavits from morons in a hurry, none of whom can tell the difference between the *Morning Star* and the *Daily Star*". But on the whole, I think it likely that he was only trying to make clear, in a striking manner, his conviction that the danger of confusion was too remote to be entertained, and in this very reasonable aim he has not succeeded, but gained the additional and unforeseen bonus of a place in legal history. A place, I may add, that will be begrudged him only by a moron in a hurry.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1978.

Lord Chalfont

## What do the Salt sellers have to offer?

In an interview on Russian television a few weeks ago, Mr Gromyko, the Soviet Minister of the Soviet Union, said that in all his recent contacts with the Americans, the question of limiting strategic arms had taken up more time than all other subjects combined—including the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations at Camp David. Salt II—the second phase of the strategic arms limitation talks—is clearly a matter of profound importance to both superpowers; and when the Russians and the Americans seem about to find something on which they can agree, that rest of the world had better take note, because the impact on all our lives is bound to be considerable, one way or the other. Which way is the important question.

When Mr Vance, the US Secretary of State, left Moscow last week, the differences between the Soviet Union and the United States on this issue had been substantially reduced; and there is now a real possibility that Mr Carter and Mr Brezhnev will get together before the end of the year to sign a treaty. Indeed, if they get together at all, it will be for that express purpose, since Mr Gromyko made clear in his television interview that Mr Brezhnev was ready to sign a treaty. "I provided the relevant documents were prepared, above all the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty".

Although there is very little that the European members of the Western Alliance can do to affect the substance of such a treaty, it seems to me that they ought at least to take an intelligent interest in it, on the principle that if a thunderstorm is approaching and your friend possesses the only serviceable umbrella, it is useful to know



Mr Cyrus Vance, US Secretary of State (left) leaving Moscow after talks with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister. Have they now prepared the ground for a Salt treaty?

size and explosive power of those warheads; and it is these factors they argue, which affect the validity of the American nuclear deterrent, not the number of launchers or the number of MIRVs.

Furthermore, they claim that the treaty is being negotiated in the face of a number of important recent developments in Russian military technology, all of which are potentially dangerous to western security. These include: a dramatic increase in the destructive power of Russian nuclear warheads; a marked improvement in the accuracy of their guidance systems; considerable progress in the techniques of anti-submarine warfare; the development in the Soviet Union of mobile intercontinental ballistic missiles; and the possibility that the Soviet Union may be developing weapons capable of destroying American reconnaissance satellites and leaving the West "blind" in the face of a surprise attack.

One of the conclusions from all this is that the Russians have achieved, or are rapidly achieving, the ability to destroy a large proportion of the American nuclear striking force on the ground, in the air and at sea before it could be launched—the much-vaunted "first-strike capability". Professor Eugene Rosow, Professor of Law Yale and Chairman of the Committee on the Present Danger draws the sombre conclusion that the Salt II agreement as at present drafted would freeze the United States in a position of inferiority and deny the administration the opportunity to redress the rapidly deteriorating balance of power.

"It would," he said at a conference in Connecticut last summer, "be a step toward war, not peace".

The "Salt sellers" reject these views, pointing out with some force that the Soviet Union could never guarantee that their first strike would destroy all the nuclear missiles of the United States, which would still be able to inflict massive damage on Russia.

agreement between the superpowers.

The most important of the unresolved issues are the persistent problems of the "Backfire" bomber, the SS 20 missile and the cruise missile. To simplify once again, the Russians insist that their Backfire bomber and SS 20 missile are not capable of striking at the United States, are therefore not strategic weapons and so do not come within the provisions of Salt II; both, however, pose a powerful threat to the whole of western Europe. At the same time, the Russians are adamant that the cruise missile, being developed by the United States as a new nuclear delivery system, is a strategic weapon in the sense that it could reach the Soviet Union if launched from western Europe. The protocol to the draft Salt II treaty would therefore ban the deployment of ground-launched or submarine-launched cruise missiles with a range of more than 325 nautical miles.

It is not surprising that critics of Salt see this as a somewhat one-sided bargain, especially as the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has recently delivered itself of the following gem to add to the glittering realm of meaningless official verbiage. "While we believe it unlikely that the Soviets would violate their assurances during peacetime, there are no assurances that will assure that Backfire would not be used against the United States in time of war". In other words the Russians are unlikely to use this particular aircraft to intimidate the population of New York in time of peace, for which assurance I suppose we should all be suitably grateful. The advocates of Salt II point out that the restrictions on the range of western cruise missiles are contained only in the protocol to the main treaty, and that the protocol is valid for only three years. It seems, however, improbable that any American President would, at the expiry of the protocol, decide to abandon his adherence to its provisions.

If all this seems somewhat amorphous, academic and lacking in the immediate, glamour of industrial disputes and incomes policy, it would be as well to remember that for a quarter of a century the defence of western Europe and the survival of its political systems have depended in the last analysis upon American military power. If the critics of Salt II are right, and the treaty in its present form might erode the effectiveness of that power, western Europeans have legitimate cause for concern. No thoughtful or responsible person would deny that better relations with the Soviet Union are desirable; or that arms control agreements which might lead to better relations are important and valuable.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1978.

## Take action now to provide School Fees

The sooner you act, the less it costs (and the more thinly the load is spread). C Howard & Partners are the leading specialists in School Fee Insurance.

We have helped literally thousands of parents to provide their children with the benefits of a private education, without financial stress. We can tailor plans to all requirements, based on capital or income payments, at a mixture of both. An allocation to help combat inflation is built into them all.

Consider an example of the combined plan: if your child is now two years old, a capital payment of £2,500 now followed by an annual payment of £700 should provide total fees of £37,000 (from age 8), in return for a total net investment of £12,000. And in addition £8,500 will be returned to you in the final year of the plan!

The right plan can transform the financial situation of parents while their children are at school—as well as insuring the fees should the parents die before schooling is completed.

Send off the coupon now for fuller information or phone 01-439 8346

For full details (not applicable in Eire) Post to: C. Howard & Partners, Mite House, 177 Regent Street, London W1

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

C. Howard & Partners The leading Specialists in School Fee Planning

## LIVERPOOL DIARY

### Battle over the future of disused docks

Liverpool is not the only city wondering what to do with its disused docks. In Liverpool the issue is, if anything, even more acute, because the silent quays and warehouses are not only closer to the city centre, but also a poignant reminder of the growth and decline of what was once Britain's greatest seaport.

The South Docks, stretching upstream from the Pier Head, were abandoned in 1972. Since then various schemes have been put forward for their restoration and conversion, but none has so far made any progress.

A proposal to adapt the buildings of the Albert Dock, perhaps the most splendid of their kind in the world, to provide a new home for the Liverpool Polytechnic stood on a chance against the harsh public expenditure cuts of the mid-1970s.

Interest in the adjacent Canning Dock has been pursued by Mr Gerald Zisman, a London businessman, who has proposed building a trade centre. Outline planning permission was granted in 1975 and renewed last June, but details have yet to be made public.

The third of the trio of docks

leisure, recreation and office centre" for which planning permission was given last month.

Whatever the merit and practicability of such schemes, a hefty sum was thrown into the works less than three weeks ago when Merseyside council announced that if intended to buy all 400 acres of the South Docks from the financially troubled Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. The terms of the bid have yet to be agreed, but Sir Kenneth Thompson, chairman of the council, suggested that it might be expected to provide about a tenth of a total investment of about £150m.

Sir Kenneth described the council's initiative as "abandoning the begging bowl" and insisted that its intervention would not delay development. Not surprisingly, Liverpool City Council thought differently.

Mr Trevor Jones, the city leader, promptly denounced the council for interfering where it had no business and jeopardising negotiations with potential developers.

One of the council's ideas is to convert the Albert Dock into a maritime museum, based largely on Liverpool's historic links with North America. A similar project is planned for Ellis Island, in New York, and it is suggested that the two museums might be linked by an established line of tourist ships. As my colleague, Mr Hamilton, reported recently, the campaign began in earnest earlier this year.

No statistics are yet available by which to measure its success,



### Nostalgic tourist gold sought

The idea that millions of Americans and other colonialists will be happy to make pilgrimages to the spot from which their forefathers set sail under the Liverpool's auspices, to establish links with the tourist map. As my colleague, Mr Hamilton, reported recently, the campaign began in earnest earlier this year.

No statistics are yet available by which to measure its success,

but it is certain that the British Tourist Authority would welcome anything that diverted visitors from the London-Edinburgh-Stratford-Eddisbury trail.

Liverpool may be no Manhattan, but it could take a leaf from New York's book by using the Mersey ferries, whose routes are uncertain, to convey tourists on sightseeing trips. The Royal Iris already performs such a function, moored at the Pier Head for lunchtime drinks and meals, and departing in mid-afternoon during the summer for cruises round the harbour. Reports that mid-Mersey is regarded as outside the Mersey, must be firmly denied.

### Police chief is no puritan

Mr Kenneth Oxford, Merseyside's Chief Constable, is convinced that there are already more than enough places to drink after hours. Lately he attributes the rise in violent crime to the proliferation of exemptions granted to public houses and clubs. The situation, he declared, left much to be desired.

But Mr Oxford is no dull puritan. It came as little surprise when he agreed to allow the BBC to film the everyday life of Merseyside police after Sir David McVie, the Metropolitan Commissioner, had refused permission. A telephone call to police headquarters seeking chapter and verse on a recent statement

produced the reply that the chief constable spoke so often and unthinkingly to the press that it was difficult to keep track of what he said.

Mr Oxford's sarcasm would surely not apply to the city's many splendid traditional inns. The grumpy grandeur of places like the Grosvenor, the Midland and the Vine is surely unmatched anywhere else, and in most of them the beer is good, too. Sadly, they have been unable to resist the ubiquitous juke-box.

### Aintree in hands of receiver

One of the few errors that still vex Liverpool on its national map is the Grand National. It is sadly appropriate that Merseyside's economic plight that Aintree, potentially the best racecourse in Britain, should be in the hands of a receiver.

The trouble has been insistence that the land must be retained for open space and recreational use. Mr William Davies, who bought it as a speculative venture from Mr Mirabel Topham, discovered too late that he would not be allowed to build shops or houses.

A Japanese entrepreneur who wanted to build a British version of Coney Island was firmly shown the door. The same has happened to the various schemes that surface from time to time, in the words of a local journalist, "usually based in Ireland, and usually with a

## In memory of the York massacre

Nearly eight centuries most savage act of Jews in English history victims are to be commemorated. Though consolation to their puts the record straight of Friday, Mar about 150 Jews and York, having taken a ravaging on its castle, chose to do other's hands rather than their faith, announce a commenor. for them is being the Chief Rabbi an bishop of York a Tower, the site of holocaust, mass suicide.

It has been an operation with a Monuments Division Department of the F with money subsidised the Jewish Historical Society, a Hebrew from Israel, inscribed tablet, means "th glory to the Lord at the isles". I Hebrew usage the England was the 1 this was is quote the contemporary elegies on the trace. Until the com Richard the Lion Jews settled in Lon main provincial to land had been sure ties already suffer compatriots on th of Europe. But Rid ture for the Holy up ugly crusading series of anti-Jewish but not concerned at the urban Jew. The only possible s the Jews was in th castle. The catastro of confidence in the the royal constable But at York the conspiracy, by it mined to liquidate to Jews by force. their concern (rec chronicles) to des tents of the de deeds of the Jew. Richard Mai ber of a promise baronial family w name to the villag Malbis. Four mil York, was up to hi to the Jews, and w of the plot.

Contemporary Jewish and Christ massacre as a wri ble tragedy. Will burgh wrote: "A men were horribl ness, at the dead survivors. But the conspiracy were a gny. The search these butcher's excuse".

Roger of Howde as the mob was ab in with scaling-ladd expert in the law said: "O men of to my counsel. It should kill as our own hands t should fall into the atemies of ou Not surprising, horror reverber Europe. Two di tragedy survive. Charter wrote: the O king of t Isles. On thy skirts souls of innocent No other incident Jewish history es stream of comin contemporary. "I Jew. Today's can undo that. We can only record th Christians and J men, and othe. unking to honour men, women, and died in a black in English record".

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1978.





New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## MOSCOW PLAYS THE GERMAN CARD

The appointment of Mr. Vladimir Semionov as Soviet ambassador to West Germany is a significant move. It confirms the high importance which the Russians now attach to their relations with Bonn. Mr. Semionov, a Deputy Foreign Minister, is a candidate member of the Central Committee, and one of Moscow's foremost experts on German affairs. He first served in Germany in 1940 and returned regularly after the war in different capacities, including as a political counsellor in the Control Commission, and later as ambassador to East Germany. More recently he has been extended his horizons as head of the Soviet delegation to a Strategic Arms Limitation talks. He would not be sent to Bonn if his mission there were not being given very high priority.

Germany is always near the centre of Russian preoccupations. It is now an object of special attention. Firstly, the Russians are more and more unsettled by what they see as the unpredictability of American policies. They are getting on better with Mr. Carter now, and are relieved that the spidre of the American foreign policy is now a more predictable one. Secondly, the Russians are more and more unsettled by what they see as the unpredictability of American policies. They are getting on better with Mr. Carter now, and are relieved that the spidre of the American foreign policy is now a more predictable one.

see the European Community growing in size and wealth and West Germany becoming the dominant economic and military power within it. They feel relatively comfortable with West German policies, and especially with the present West German Government's attitude to eastern affairs and its quieter approach to human rights. West Germany is their biggest trading partner in the west, and her cooperation is also essential in dealing with East Germany, for a wrong move in Bonn could easily exacerbate the situation there and shake the delicate network of arrangements between the two German states. For all these reasons it makes sense for the Soviet Union to seek a lasting and confident relationship with Bonn.

There is, however, a new factor giving added urgency and importance to Soviet efforts, and that is the change in China. The prospect of China developing more rapidly as a military power is disturbing enough in itself and would certainly strengthen Soviet efforts to prevent threats to their frontiers. But it is not all that is happening. China has signed a treaty with Japan, and is also systematically wooing western Europe for arms, trade and political support. Russian fears of encirclement have been provoked sharply into life, particularly by the prospect of French and British weapons going to China. The Russians also fear the diversion of trade and credits to the new Chinese market. On all of this they now observe China, endorsing the reunification of Germany, which sets a whole new puzzle for the Kremlin. Their analysts must even now be wondering how seriously to take the headline across five columns on the front page of the right-wing *Deutsche National Zeitung* of October 27, which reads "German reunification with China's help?"

Interestingly, the Soviet response has been to scatter tiny hints that it, too, has a certain understanding for German aspirations. Some West Germans have even detected echoes of old Soviet proposals (notably Stalin's Note of 1952) for a reunified neutral Germany. The Soviet leadership appear to have decided that they cannot allow China to play the reunification card alone.

Could there be anything behind these hints other than a desire to counter China, woo Germany, and possibly drive a few wedges of suspicion into the western alliance? More important, will any significant elements in German politics fall for the bait?

The answer to the first question should largely determine the answer to the second. Under present circumstances any sign whatever that the Russians were prepared to abandon East Germany, even to neutral status, would very quickly start the unravelling of the entire fabric of Soviet control over eastern Europe. It is possible that one day there will be a Soviet leadership which comes to regard eastern Europe as more of a liability than an asset (which objectively it already is) but the prospect is still too distant to have any influence on contemporary policy. Therefore any Soviet hints to neutral status must be purely tactical. The vast majority of West Germans and their politicians are clear-sighted enough to see that. So it is very difficult to imagine any significant support for a policy that would jeopardize West Germany's place in the political, economic and military structures of the West.

The new situation is, however, interesting as a reminder of how little can be taken for granted as permanent, how easily questioned are some of the basic assumptions on which the present arrangements in Europe rest. The post-war division of the continent has survived not because it was the best possible arrangement, and still less because it was supported by the peoples of eastern Europe (which it is not), but largely because of a healthy fear that any attempt to change it could provoke a nuclear war. This, however, not protect it entirely from the winds of change. As Mr. Teng Hsiao-Ping said in Tokyo: "There are still two Germanies and two Chinas. Is there not a country occupying one hundredth of Japan? These problems will be solved, sooner or later. If they cannot be solved in ten years, they may be solved in a hundred; if they cannot be solved in a hundred years they will be solved in a thousand years at the most. The tide of national aspirations is irresistible."

## Peace Prize for Mr Begin

From Mr Fred T. Willey, MP, for Sunderland, North (Labour) and Mr. Grenville Janner, QC, MP for Leicester, West (Labour)

Sir, Why was it right to include Mr. Begin as joint recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (your leader on October 28)?

Because he is the elected Prime Minister of the democratic State of Israel. The fact that he would not have voted for him is irrelevant; the fact that he has to follow policies which take his internal parliamentary problems and tactics into account is crucial.

Because he recognizes that the vast majority of the people of Israel are prepared to take great risks in the hope of peace, while knowing that it is they and their children (not we and ours) who will suffer the consequences of any misjudgment.

Because he who prepared the path to the City of Peace is as worthy as he who trod it—and as symbolic.

And because to have awarded the prize to one side only would have been an unworthy snub and discouragement to the other.

The Nobel Peace Prize was designed to encourage peace, not to embarrass the peace-making process. Yours faithfully, FRED T. WILLEY, GRENVILLE JANNER, House of Commons.

## Assisted school places

From the General Secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers

Sir, Whilst it is not my intention to intervene in the correspondence which has taken place on the subject and come to the support of either Dr. Rae (October 13) or Mr. Jewell (October 19) I think it is necessary to draw attention to three very important points which should be considered.

1. Whatever claims Mr. Jewell may make for the assisted places scheme, and I do not know what evidence he bases his statements that it enjoys a wide measure of support throughout the country, it cannot be denied that the scheme is taking effect in a very real sense in a "creaming off" of bright children to independent schools.

2. I have seen it reported that the scheme will cost £25m per annum. Would such a sum be where this money is going to?

3. I sincerely hope it is not going to come from the education budget which is already under tremendous strain and which is already leading to quite appalling deficiencies in educational resources in wide areas of the country.

4. Nobody from the Conservative Party has thought it necessary to consult with representatives of maintained schools. My association represents some two-thirds of all heads in this country and I would have thought that our views ought to have been sought on a matter of this importance.

Yours faithfully, D. M. HART, Maxwell House, 41-43 Bolso Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex.

## Governing Ulster

From Mr David Morrison

Sir, Hugh Munro's assertion (October 25) that Irish unity is the long-term answer to what he calls the stalemate in Northern Ireland is, to say the least, if not unrealistic.

Hugh Munro admits that there is a widespread consensus between Protestants and Catholics in favour of the status quo. He also admits that the vast majority of Catholics in Northern Ireland accept the status quo. He also admits that the vast majority of Protestants in Northern Ireland accept the status quo. He also admits that the vast majority of Catholics in Northern Ireland accept the status quo.

## Selling cathedral treasures

From Mr Michael Nightingale

Sir, The Rochester Commission vessels were given by Dr. Cooke, a beneficiary of the Cathedral, and bear the arms of both donor and donee. There is an important distinction between (1) those treasures that have been acquired by a church out of its own free funds, (2) those that have been given in specie to enable the church to augment its financial resources and (3) those that have been given in specie to enable the church to augment its financial resources.

## Drugs trial fallacies

From Dr A. S. Thomas

Sir, Dr. Hodgson's letter, which you published today (October 17), rightly states: "It is misleading to prematurely jump to the conclusion that cannabis is singularly harmless." There is no need to jump to that conclusion, for the evil effects of cannabis were known in Britain before the drug itself was known; the *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary* states: "Assassin. 1531. A hashish eater..." hence one who undertakes to put another to death by violence. Hashish 1538. The leaves and tender parts of the Indian hemp."

## Race and education

From Miss Elaine Paintin

Sir, The NUT's proposals for a programme of multiracial education in British schools (October 16) are very welcome and perhaps overdue. Earlier this year the exhibition devoted to the life and work of Allama Sir Muhammad Iqbal was mounted by the British Library during the course of which I sent a letter to the head teacher of every secondary school in the United Kingdom Education Authority area drawing attention to the exhibition.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Unrest in the prison system

From Lord Longford

Sir, No words of any individual can add to the grim warning of the prison governors reported in *The Times* this morning (October 30) "that a total breakdown is imminent in the prison system". The letter of the prison governors to the Home Secretary raises issues that so wider and deeper than what are ordinarily called industrial relations.

There is no conflict in the last resort between the interests of prisoners and prison officers. But in much public discussion about the prison system the point of view of the prison officers is seldom heard.

The evidence of the Prison Officers' Association obviously made a deep impression on the recent Parliamentary sub-committee on "The Reduction of Pressure on the Prison System". Prison officers laid heavy stress on the faral damage being done by overcrowding to the possibility of constructive relationships between prison officers and prisoners. They spent out convincingly the effect of recent economy cuts. One cannot doubt their conclusion that at the present time their cooperation is essential but, sadly, successive Governments have chosen to ignore their expertise and have found it more convenient to seek their opinion only after the fact in consultation of matters has taken place."

The Parliamentary Committee recommended that the Home Office and Scottish Office should review their consultation procedures in order that the Prison Officers' Association may be involved in policy discussion from the earliest possible stage.

Here again, at the risk of being ungenerous to the duties and veritable Home Office officials, I must insist that a Departmental review of consultation procedures is quite inadequate though a trifle better than nothing. An independent review is indispensable whether or not it is combined with the one already suggested for pay conditions and morale.

Talking to senior officers of the Prison Officers' Association—I meet many individual prison officers as I go round the prisons—I am struck by the obvious limitations for discussion are limited—one is much encouraged by their conviction that far more scope for their talents should be afforded them not only in their own interests but in those of the prisoners and of the nation as a whole.

Yours faithfully, FRANK LONGFORD, House of Lords, October 30.

### Message of a by-election

From Mr Ian Harvey

Sir, Your well reasoned and balanced leader on the subject of the aftermath of the Berwick and East Lothian by-election compares most favourably with the hysterical attacks by some Conservatives on Mr Edward Heath.

The Conservative Party is now in serious danger of turning what is no more than a difference of opinion about timing and methods governing policy into an apparent split over principles and personalities. If that is not stopped, and stopped quickly, they will undoubtedly, and rightly, lose the next General Election.

Conservatives have always believed that the prosperity of Britain depends on effective private enterprise untrammelled by government interference. They are right in arguing that that interference has been a major contributory factor to our present malaise.

For that the Labour Government is largely to blame. It is yet another proof that socialism does not work and that more extreme socialism would be even more disastrous.

On the other hand it is the duty of governments to govern and, at the present time, the control of inflation and the prevention of the rise of unemployment are major issues.

Mrs Thatcher, whatever she may have intended in her speech to the Conservative Party Conference, gave the impression that a Conservative government would open the flood-gates to increased wage awards which, as every industrialist knows, would lead to higher unemployment.

To some people it also appeared that, far from standing up to the trades unions, she was attempting to bribe their members.

I do not believe that these are her intentions but, in my opinion, the result of the Berwick and East Lothian contest indicates that the majority of the electorate thought that they were.

Yours faithfully, IAN HARVEY, 28A Star Street, W2.

### Swear or affirm

From Canon Geoffrey Busby

Sir, Without expressing an opinion about the desirability of abolishing the oath, I should like to say, in my experience, as High Sheriff's Chaplain has led me to a different opinion from that expressed by Dr Robertson's colleagues.

Sitting through many hours of Assizes, I have found myself more impressed by the obvious integrity and credibility of those few witnesses who preferred to affirm than by that of many who gaily took the oath, and I have reason to believe that a similar opinion was held by the High Sheriff's witnesses I served and the judges by whom I sat.

Yours faithfully, GEOFFREY BUSBY, The Vicarage, Wicksbury, Derbyshire.

### Case for concealment

From Mr Peter Smith

Sir, The point which Miss Pamela Street makes (October 21) about disguising the identity of security vehicles and personnel is naturally one which has constant and serious consideration within the industry.

Unfortunately, the obvious homogeneity has been taken to the extreme steps in that respect do little if anything, to confound the criminal specializing in this form of attack.

Total disguise is impossible without depriving the crewman and the vehicle of protective equipment. More limited disguise may still reduce the prospect of rapid and, or rescue of, a crew or vehicle under attack or hijack. It may also reduce the chance of meaningful observation by potential witnesses.

Yours faithfully, PETER SMITH, Chairman and Managing Director, Securicor Ltd, Vigilant House, 24 Gillingham Street, SW1.

### A unisex pronoun

From Professor Marcus Cunliffe

Sir, Editions of Funk & Wagnall's *Dictionary* once upon a time made room for unisex pronouns. These, so far as I remember, had been advocated by nineteenth century philologists in the United States and Australia. The suggestion was to replace the cumbersome "his or her" with either "hiser" or "heris". "Him or her" would be expressed as "himer" or "herim"; hence "himself", etc. So they are not exactly novelties, and they are needed. Why not now try them out? Will *The Times* give a lead?

Yours, MARCUS CUNLIFFE, 19 Clifton Terrace, Brighton.

### From Mr Brian Pothergill

Sir, If Ms (paca) Pothergill Chad Varah, October 27) is pronounced "Miz", why can't it be spelt Miz? To me Ms is pronounced as "Manu-script". Could not all adult women be addressed as Mrs irrespective of status in the same way as men are addressed as Mr? Miss can then be relegated to the limbo now occupied by Master and we can be relieved of the complications posed by the additional prefix which has become more a bummer of allegiance than an indication of sex.

Yours faithfully, BRIAN POTHERGILL, 7 Union Square, N1.

### From Mrs Diana Sorrell

Sir, The campaign for female equality is getting lost in stupid trivialities such as the neuter pronoun and the euphemism, viz. Ms, Chairperson.

I am a female of the Genus "Man" and, as such, I am a Chairman in the chair, a Trencherman at a picnic, and a human at heart.

Yours, etc, DIANA SORRELL, Beech Hill Road, Beech Hill, Reading.

## NEW YORK WITHOUT ITS PAPERS

New York has now been without its two main morning papers, the *New York Times* and the *New York Herald Tribune*, since the printers' strike on August 9. Long strikes of this sort are not rare in New York, and it appears that one is now finally heading for a solution. But they are tremendously expensive, as is shown the long list of defunct titles, victims of previous strikes; the latest one has come at a time when big-city papers like *Times* and *News* are in severe competition from suburban papers. The danger is that advertisers learn to go on other outlets, whether evening or the suburban press, on the main papers are not published. It is that the advertisers themselves, many of whom have followed the trend of the central cities, come to find that they get all the information they need from their other papers. It is a situation that the *Times* and the *News* have been grappling with for some time now, and the hope is that the strike will not be made it worse.

The strike began because the papers' management wanted to keep a united front. The three main papers, the *Times*, the *News* and the *New York Post*, the city's only evening paper, all announced new work rules, and the printers went on strike against all three of them. Most of the other unions involved supported the printers. But Mr Rupert Murdoch, the owner of the *Post*, decided earlier this

ment was reached on that in 1974, after some long and difficult negotiations, and the *New York Times*, for instance, went on completely to photocomposition last July. The printers' union accepted this in exchange for undertakings on compensation. The latest dispute is over the level of manning that is needed now, and is one that is being fought out between managements and unions in newspapers across the "United States". In places where unions are weak, in the South, for example, manning levels are set relatively low. In New York, where they have long been strong, the issue is being harder fought, and a settlement is likely to be based on the number of printers employed in such papers as *Newsday*, published on Long Island, and the *Star-Ledger* of Newark, New Jersey, both competitors.

The newspaper managements went into the dispute attempting to keep a united front. The three main papers, the *Times*, the *News* and the *New York Post*, the city's only evening paper, all announced new work rules, and the printers went on strike against all three of them. Most of the other unions involved supported the printers. But Mr Rupert Murdoch, the owner of the *Post*, decided earlier this

month to break the management front and reached a separate settlement. This has not made him popular with the *Times* and the *News*, but has enabled him to harvest much of the advertising that would normally have gone to the other two papers, and the *Post* has had an unusually prosperous look. It has been bringing out a Sunday edition, something that it never does normally, and Mr Murdoch has announced plans for a new daily paper, the *Daily Sun*, similar to the London paper, which would be a direct competitor for the *News*. He, too, has run into difficulties with the unions, however, and he may not get the head start he was hoping for by starting publication before the end of the strike.

New Yorkers, of course, have found ways of doing without their usual papers. "Temporary papers have sprung up which, without achieving the quality of the *Times* and the *News*, have provided the basic news and absorbed the advertising. At the end of it all, there will presumably be a reduction in manning levels and, in the long run, at least, the papers on a more economic basis. The pity is that this result can only be reached in such a costly manner.

### its sponsors

the Chairman of London Festival Ballet

I am sure I cannot be the only person who has found the Arts Council's announcement of its new policy in acknowledgement of the subsidy to the Arts Council's own words in his letter which you published on October 23. I his reasoning really does little help our understanding.

Commercial organizations have a possibility to their shareholders to earn a profit for them and when they credibly try to make this it is increasing recognition of a possibility to the community, it becomes the beneficiaries to disengage them. I really cannot understand why, in the context of a profit-driven economy, someone who is part of those profits, who is a capitalist in the sense that he is actually giving him some kind of return, by way of substantial knowledge which would even go to him to earn more profits, which he can then afford to give the arts another year.

Nobody would dispute that credits to be governed by the good of the nation they are supposed to be, but it does not even seem if the Arts Council is complaining of artistic lapses: All they seem to be asking is that they should be dealt with less favourably, which they are not in the same kind of business.

Indeed, if Government could be persuaded to use taxpayers' money to the extent that commercial sponsorship would no longer be needed, am sure that we would only be happy to shout our thanks from the roof tops. We could actually be busy on with our work of maintaining and improving the quality

### Papal prophecies

From Mr S. C. Pearce

Sir, It does not much matter whether the prophecies of Malachi are the work of a twelfth century seer or a sixteenth century charlatan. They purport to tell the future, at least to the extent of assigning a motto to each successive pope, and they must stand the test of time.

At the moment they do not seem to be doing very well. At the start of each reign the motto is found to be incommensurate or misleading; at the end some ingenious but far fetched justification is found for it. It would be interesting to see whether they would not serve as well if perverted at random.

As a matter of fact, of recent years each seems to seem more appropriate if applied not to the pope indicated but to his successor. That gives pastor angelicus to Pope John and pastor et nato to the much travelled Pope Paul, while *flas florum* could be a touching reference to the short lived fragrance of the last reign.

Perhaps someone has made a mistake in the enumeration of the

### Strike at HMSO

From Mr F. H. C. Adamson

Sir, Mr F. H. C. Smith (October 24) about the position of those who offend against legislation which has not been printed because of the strike at HMSO.

The answer is that, in the case of statutory instruments, the type of legislation mainly affected at present, there is some protection. By Section 3(2) of the Statutory Instruments Act 1946, in proceedings for contravention of an instrument it is a defence to prove that the instrument had not been issued by HMSO at the relevant date unless it is proved that reasonable steps had been taken for the purpose of bringing the contents to the notice of the public, or of persons likely to be affected by it or of the person charged.

Whether government departments are taking reasonable steps for this purpose in the case of the substantial number of recent unprinted statutory instruments is doubtful, to say the least.

A better solution would be for departments to restrain themselves from making any new orders or regulations until the dispute is settled and normal service by HMSO is resumed.

Yours faithfully, F. H. C. ADAMSON, 133 Harrington Road, SW6, October 24.

### From Mr H. C. Adamson

Sir, Mr F. H. C. Smith (October 24) about the position of those who offend against legislation which has not been printed because of the strike at HMSO.

The answer is that, in the case of statutory instruments, the type of legislation mainly affected at present, there is some protection. By Section 3(2) of the Statutory Instruments Act 1946, in proceedings for contravention of an instrument it is a defence to prove that the instrument had not been issued by HMSO at the relevant date unless it is proved that reasonable steps had been taken for the purpose of bringing the contents to the notice of the public, or of persons likely to be affected by it or of the person charged.

Whether government departments are taking reasonable steps for this purpose in the case of the substantial number of recent unprinted statutory instruments is doubtful, to say the least.

A better solution would be for departments to restrain themselves from making any new orders or regulations until the dispute is settled and normal service by HMSO is resumed.

Yours faithfully, F. H. C. ADAMSON, 133 Harrington Road, SW6, October 24.

### From Mr H. C. Adamson

Sir, Mr F. H. C. Smith (October 24) about the position of those who offend against legislation which has not been printed because of the strike at HMSO.

The answer is that, in the case of statutory instruments, the type of legislation mainly affected at present, there is some protection. By Section 3(2) of the Statutory Instruments Act 1946, in proceedings for contravention of an instrument it is a defence to prove that the instrument had not been issued by HMSO at the relevant date unless it is proved that reasonable steps had been taken for the purpose of bringing the contents to the notice of the public, or of persons likely to be affected by it or of the person charged.

Whether government departments are taking reasonable steps for this purpose in the case of the substantial number of recent unprinted statutory instruments is doubtful, to say the least.

A better solution would be for departments to restrain themselves from making any new orders or regulations until the dispute is settled and normal service by HMSO is resumed.

Yours faithfully, F. H. C. ADAMSON, 133 Harrington Road, SW6, October 24.



# Vandalism: the involvement remedy

The conference on vandalism, to be chaired by Mr. Rees, Home Secretary, today, has become a convenient focus for fierce party conflict over law and order.

In a pre-emptive strike last week, Mr. Whitelaw, the Conservative spokesman on Home Affairs, attacked some of the more controversial parts of a report on vandalism by the Central Policy Review Staff (CPRS), which will be on the conference agenda. The report has annoyed Conservatives by saying: "We found the case for punitive measures... very thin"—including the greater use of detention.

The Conservatives' six-point plan for dealing with vandalism includes: "toughening the regime in certain detention centres, so that really persistent young offenders can be shocked into a sense of self-discipline and responsibility that no amount of soft treatment will promote."

The controversy is in danger of obscuring the lessons of some isolated but striking successes. One of the main ingredients seems to be a re-thinking of the police role. Tactfully, they are taking the lead in some places in awakening a community spirit, which vandalized estates often lack.

One of the most quantifiable examples of success is Gibbshill, a Greenock housing area, where crimes and offences have fallen from 442 in 1973 to 262 last year.

Vandalism, once rife, is now reported to be almost non-existent. Yet that change has been achieved in one of the most socially deprived areas in Britain. According to the CPRS report, "the shonky, the impression of farces as all the windows were bricked up and there was no doctor's surgery, chemist's shop or public telephone kiosk."

"Crime in the area was rife with the most common offences being break of the peace, drunkenness, assault and vandalism. Among the young, truancy was the accepted norm, which usually led to thefts and housebreaking."

In 1967, Greenock Corporation even considered total demolition, so hopeless did the problems seem, but decided instead to knock down 228 houses and to replace them with amenities at a cost of £3m.

In a change of policy, a police office opened in temporary premises and four four-patrol officers pounded the beat, giving 24 hour coverage. The style of the village bobby was back. An officer appointed from the community involvement branch helped to provide support in a way that had not happened at Gibbshill before but which Scotland has pioneered. The police even provided a timber hut for a youth club.

As the result of a combined effort, houses have been modernized, a new sports barn provided, and a shopping centre has been built next to a new community centre. A tenants' association has been involved from the start in decision-taking by the local authority. There are several subsidized holidays each year for children.

## Peter Evans looks at some of the causes and cures for urban vandalism

The lesson from Greenock has more general application. The pioneering by the Scottish police has been taken up elsewhere, notably in Devon and Cornwall. There is better appreciation these days that crime prevention involves more than buying locks and turning keys in them, important though the hardware of crime prevention is.

Running through success stories like Gibbshill is the importance of making people feel not only that they belong to a place but that they can influence events there. From that develops a sense of pride, the absence of which, along with apathy, appears to be one of the recipes for vandalism.

It was another policeman, Mr. Peter Marshall, now Commissioner of the City of London Police, who brought to Britain details of the work of an American architect, Professor Oscar Newman, in redesigning existing property as a means of reducing vandalism and other crime there. Mr. Marshall was then a chief superintendent in the Metropolitan Police Crime Prevention Department.

Professor Newman saw the need to delineate territory inside and outside housing blocks for the use of people living there. Crime tends to occur where that territory is ill-defined and appears to belong to no-one. Giving people their own territory encourages them to take an interest in what happens there and watch over it. Examples of the sort of changes that can be made include the provision of semi-enclosed gardens outside blocks and adjustments to common entrances. Adequate recreational space is essential, particularly for children and in places where they can be looked after, with opportunity for their mothers to oversee them.

Professor Newman's ideas helped to influence the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders in initiating another anti-vandalism project at Cunningham Road, Widnes.

At the end of a two-year experiment, a leaflet about it said the theory under study was "that environmental improvements which are (and are seen to be) in line with the needs and wishes of residents will involve people more in their surroundings. If they are more involved they are more likely to take care of their environment (perhaps to the extent of helping to improve it) rather than destroying it."

A later report says: "Two years ago when teenagers were causing a nuisance or

smashing things, nobody dared to go out and tell them to stop. Now they are not afraid to, and the reasons they give are that they can rely on their neighbours to come out and support them." The change resembles one which Professor Newman noticed after he put his theories into practice in America.

Cunningham Road is now said to be tidier and the community spirit stronger. The fact that reports by the best police in the world of "a dramatic decrease in crime" are not yet borne out by the usual figures underlines another fallacy confusing the debate about crime. The more alert the community is, the more police there are and the more they are involved with the community, the more willing will people be to report crime. Thus the effect of more attention to law and order can sometimes be a rise in reported crime.

Thanks to the planning disasters of the 1960s under both Labour and Conservative governments, Britain's cities abound with the sort of buildings which Professor Newman thought necessary to modify in America. The CPRS report describes large blocks of flats which are vulnerable to vandalism. They have extensive areas of semi-public access "where the service areas are out of sight of residents and passers-by and where there are long ramps, corridors, stairs, grass patches which do not belong to anyone: where nobody feels they have any responsibility; or that anything they can do will make a difference. And the problem is compounded because damage to these areas is both conspicuous and tends to go unrepaired."

Learning from past mistakes, the debate about law and order ought to be more about the causes of crime and how to deal with them: a modification of the environment, the strengthening of community spirit and preventive policing appear to be key ingredients. Tougher punishment by itself is not a remedy though there are cases where a short, sharp shock is appropriate.

Strict policing and harsh sentences have not deterred vandalism in Eastern Europe. Vandals cause £140,000 worth of damage each year in Budapest's public parks, compared with Glasgow's £75,000 in 1976-77. On Polish railways in 1972, more than 2,700 windows and 1,200 mirrors were broken or stolen. In Bucharest in 1974, 1,400 telephones were put out of action.

Moreover the public may not want stricter punishment. A survey reported in the CPRS report found that fewer than 25 per cent of those questioned were in favour of harsher punishment.

"A dressing down by the police, or telling the parents, is likely to be every bit as effective. This was the preferred solution of the majority of those questioned in a survey of the general public carried out for the Home Office by Research Bureau Ltd."

In the same survey vandals claimed their main fear was that their parents might be informed of their activities and that corporal punishment or deprivation of freedom by them would result.

# Why Lambeth should act on the ORT report

The Lambeth by-election last April was of enormous political importance, not because anybody thought the seat could be taken from Labour, but because, in the political climate of that moment, the precise swing from Labour to Conservative, the result of the vote, frequently intense competition between the Liberal Party and the National Front, and the performance of oddball fringe candidates, all had considerable bearing on moods and morale at Westminster. They might even, it was generally thought, have some bearing on Government and opposition policy.

Furthermore, Lambeth attracted a great deal of attention, not just for these reasons, and not just because the area is one of the most markedly (to use the current jargon) deprived inner city areas in the country, but because it is only a short drive from the Palace of Westminster. It was easy, therefore, for all the main parties to mount a considerable canvassing drive; easy for their managers to make sure that the senior figures in each party came to see what it was like, across the river from their parliamentary home; easy, even, for the national newspapers and the national television programmes to provide detailed and exhaustive coverage of the constituency. And most who came were shocked.

Easily, to my mind, the most poignant of the many reports that emerged during the campaign was a BBC film, screened the night of the election, in which a young man from the Palace of Westminster, the cycle of their deprivation was succinctly and movingly conveyed: as was both their terrifying lack of motivation and their evident lack of the skills which could gain them employment, even in that rundown area.

With 300,000 inhabitants, Lambeth is the most populous of the London boroughs. It has an exceptionally high proportion of unskilled manual labour, but it is a bright spot—a rather high demand for skilled people. But the unskilled unemployed are increasing rapidly. It has been estimated, for example, that the country has more than half of school leavers have no qualification: in Lambeth the percentage is 67 per cent. More: although the coloured population of Lambeth was, in 1977, only 13 per cent, the proportion of coloured unemployed is 27 per cent.

We all, of course, according to our political inclinations have ideas of what should be done to remedy situations like this. The existing state of affairs suggests to socialist (and to many bourgeois) the necessity of further state investment in and control of education and job creation. The other hand, however, would favour stimulation and encouragement of private enterprise, and, probably the introduction of more rigid criteria in the schools. The philosophies are at loggerheads, especially in the present political climate. I want, therefore, to suggest an experiment in Lambeth which might just escape the opposition and strictures of party men, on both sides and which, moreover, rests on the proven skills and record of a particular organization. It is, moreover, an experiment that would not cost a great deal of money, and might provide a pilot for other areas.

The seminal document in my case is a report entitled *Helping young people in Lambeth* which was prepared with the aid of a grant from the Jubilee Appeal by a study team from the Organisation for Rehabilitation through Training. And here is necessary to introduce ORT, the ORT, quite simply, is the largest non-governmental vocational training organization in the world. It was founded, nearly a hundred years ago to train deprived Jews in and from Russia, though it has

long since abandoned that specifically sectarian orientation. This year there are 700 training schools in over 40 countries with an enrolment of 75,000. The World Bank, the United Nations, the United States International Development Agency, the EEC and many other organizations and agencies regularly consult ORT headquarters in Geneva on technical training requirements and a subsidiary, ORTEC, specializes in individual training programmes—of road-builders, bank clerks, carpenters or whatever—for a bewildering variety of mainly Third World countries. One of the particular attractions of ORT for the sensitive politicians of Africa and Asia is that ORT trains their own citizens to requirements; and then departs when the project is completed, though, of course, in many countries ORT schools are permanent fixtures.

ORT does not accept any political or governmental direction of its work (which, of course, is non-profit making), even though it works on contract to individual governments and organizations. It is supported, in addition, by a world wide network of voluntary fund raisers of its own: the Lambeth project was initiated by British ORT, though carried out by a team appointed in Geneva, under the direction of an Englishman, Robin Gilbert. The most telling thing about ORT and the report, however, is less the organization's character than its extraordinary record of success in such intractable areas the world over, with pupils as ORT members like in stress, from 12 to 60.

## 'An extraordinary record in intractable areas'

Of the various ORT operations I have seen the most significant for comparison with Lambeth seems to me to be ORT France, and particularly the schools of Paris and Villiers-le-Bel, just outside the capital. ORT has several other schools in France, and it has enjoyed uninterrupted success there since it was established in 1921 and, subsequently, recognized by the French Government as a public service institution, benefiting financially from two special French taxes—the apprenticeship tax and the tax for continued vocational training. Both of these taxes, incidentally, are paid directly by companies to approved organizations.

At Paris, and particularly at Villiers-le-Bel, a very large proportion of the students are coloured and immigrants from North Africa: many are Jewish. All, potentially, suffer the same disadvantages and the same pressures as the immigrant in Lambeth, or his children. Yet the graduates of the ORT schools never seem to fail: while youth unemployment in France is generally high, unemployment among ORT graduates is statistically negligible. One says "ORT graduates", but it is important to know that the organization awards no certificates or distinctions of its own: in each case it trains pupils to the standard required and recognised by the host government. And, as one walks through the French schools—the same could be repeated in almost any country where ORT is established—one sees nothing but highly, even intensely, motivated pupils, eager they are doing whatever their background, their problems, their weaknesses or their past.

How is it done? However I analyse it I cannot quite explain the magic, or the success. It is possible, however, by the

somewhat indirect method of desc the ORT team's critique of the p set up in Lambeth to learn someth their methods.

Above all else Mr Gilbert an associates criticize existing training programmes on three grounds. The to simulate actual industrial cond There is no close association be what is taught and the jobs availa is a crucial part of the ORT phil to teach people for the jobs av and they are, thus, of course, att by the British phenomenon of unemployment and, at the same t high incidence of vacancies.

Finally, *Helping young people in bech is critical of the fact that so of our teachers in vocational areas, selves lack recent and detailed ind experience. It is not the least stril the undertakings in the report t sufficient trainers to get the dist ORT system established; and m the training would be done on it not just in classrooms.*

proposals. The first is for the est ment of a training resources ce train staff. The second is for— same premises—a central service and the third is for a multi-purpos tional centre for the 15 to 18 age It is visualized, however, that these projects should be based in beth, they should be prepared eye to cater for Greater London as a Aid it is worth noting, also, t ORT diagnosis of the problem, th is certainly more comprehensive t I have seen, is similar in many t to other and indigenous such an

Mr Gilbert wants the training re centre to absorb an intake of, f instance, up to 100 supervising administrative staff drawn from existing job encouragement prog But he insists that the centre sh "a new and unique organism" on all the accumulated experie

The central services unit would, I serve the purpose of coordinat servicing existing institutions, a vocational centre would conceat pupils vocationally orientated but specific job in mind; on below' achievers who lack motivation, the "educationally alienated". W else may be said of his proposals not buried the tougher problems Attached to *Helping young p Lambeth* are detailed plans, es the requirements down to the l stand, and with illustrations virtually the last wastepaper, b set up the centre it is estima £128,500 would be needed and t £180,000 a year. These are not fo sums, especially considering how already spent on programmes; not working. With the blessi cooperation of government, an authorities (itself even more i than cash) some of the mone undoubtedly be raised from sources.

Given the dreadful and dete situation, not only in Lambeth where in Britain, given that it is still sinking, great that m dickens have now had the oppor see what life is like there; gi ORT has achieved in mar countries, and that they are v tackle this blight, I submit that no case for not giving them a che I am prepared to hazard wh that the difference they make dramatic.

Patrick Co

## There's only one way to take Glenfiddich.

### Seriously.

You can take it straight.  
Or with a little plain water.  
But do remember that you're tasting no ordinary Scotch.  
Glenfiddich is a pure, single malt. Distilled in the ancient way in traditional handbeaten copper stills. The result is, perhaps the finest whisky the Highlands have to offer.  
Take it slowly. Take it seriously.

'Glenfiddich' in Gaelic means 'Valley of the Deer.'



Every time postal charges rise, we resolve to cut out Christmas cards. Then our consciences take over about this time to remind us of all the letters we ought to have written, and telephone calls we should have made. I also remember kindnesses and people who I no longer communicate with, but think of with warmth.

Besides, postal charges have not gone up this year and, in any case, we can feel really virtuous by sending them all off in good time with 7p stamps instead of at the last minute with 9p ones.

Sending cards should, however, please not only those who receive them, but also we who send them, and that is why charity cards are so popular. The Charity Christmas Card Council offers more than 500 designs from 85 charities, so there must be something for everyone, unless your pet charity is taking stones from horses' hooves. The council will let you have details in return for a large (10p x 7 1/2) self-addressed envelope, together with up to 28p in stamps. They are at 84 Southampton Row, London WC1B 4BB. Of course personal shoppers are most welcome and cards can be bought direct from the Charity Card Supermarket, at the Royal Exchange, London EC3 3LJ. Tel: 01-242 0546 for any addresses. Listed below are some of my favourite charities. Those marked O will overprint the sender's name. Others have lists, leaflets or gift brochures and are marked B.

Age Concern England, 60 Blenheim Road, Mitcham, Surrey CR4 3LL. O.B.  
Arthritis and Rheumatism Council (supports research). Stamped addressed envelope to 6/10 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H 0HN. O.B.

ASBAH (Association for Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus) help children and their families. Stamped addressed envelope to Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9EJ. O.B.

Dr Barnardo's, PO Box 20, Ilford, Essex IG6 1QQ (telephone Rayleigh 749322). B.  
British Diabetic Association, Diabetic Cards Ltd, 10 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0BD. B.

Cancer Research Campaign (research into all forms of cancer, including leukaemia; in the United Kingdom). Cancer Cards, PO Box 39, Derby DE1 1EL. or 2 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AE, where personal shoppers are welcome. O.B.  
Care for the Mentally Handicapped build villages where the mentally handicapped work and live. Care is at Weir Road, Kibworth, Leicestershire. O.B.

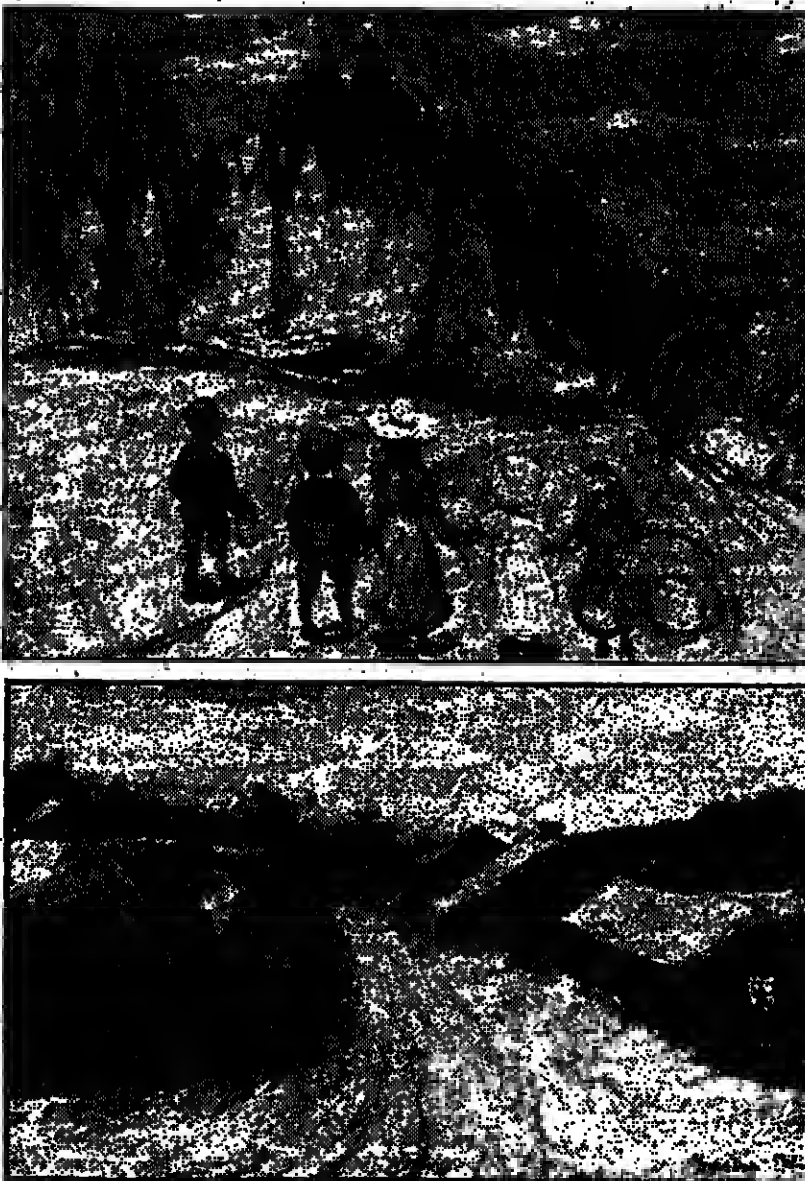
Care is the national organization for the widowed and their children. The service includes counselling, advice, etc. From Cruise House, 126 Sheen Road, Richmond, Surrey TW9 1UR. O.B.

Elderly Invalids Fund, 2nd Floor, 10 Fleet Street, London, EC4 3LJ. O.B.  
Handicapped Children's Exchange Trust. Hundreds of handicapped children of all denominations are taken each year to Lourdes. HCPT, 95 Carshalton Road, Sutton, Surrey.

John Grooms care for the disabled and deprived children. Residential home for old. John Grooms Estate, Edgware Way, Edgware, Middlesex. O.B.

The Multiple Sclerosis Society provides funds for research and welfare. Stamped addressed envelope to PO Box 35, Burton-on-Trent DE14 3LP. O.B.

## Charity which begins at home



Two of this year's Unicef range of cards.

Muscular Dystrophy Group of Great Britain—funds needed for research, assistance and advice. Natruss House, 35 Macaulay Road, London SW4 0QP. O.B.

National Children's Home—cares for over 5,000 children annually. NCH Sales Division, Ambrose Lane, Harpenden, Hertfordshire AL5 4BY. O.B.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is supported only by voluntary contributions, helps all children. NSPCC Greetings Cards Ltd, Riding House Street, London W1P 8AA (01-570-8812) and PO Box 39, Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire DE14 3LQ. O.B.

Prevention of Blindness Research Fund helps to prevent blindness. Cards available (choice of six from 34p to 48p) from: 7 Atrium, Dixons, Torquay Side, Newport, Isle of Wight PO30 5QW.  
Queen Elizabeth's Foundation for the

Disabled gives all-round help to able each year. Write to Christ Freepost, Leatherhead, Surrey OBR. O.B.

The Salvation Army. Stamped envelope to 101 Queen Victoria Road, London EC4P 4EP (01-236 52 most of the Salvation Army throughout the country. O.B.)

United Nations Children's Fund 84 Broomfield Road, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 2TL. (0245) 94 Wellclose Square Fund—prote and girls in moral danger, re rehabilitates young prostitutes, addressed envelope for order: Wellclose Square Fund, c/o 5 H Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire. Do allow plenty of time for y

Doree







## New account opens quietly

5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

## Really Dry Girl

[illegible]



John  
chartered

# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

Foord  
surveyors

### EB backs Leyland chief tough stance on double shift working

Lifford Webb  
National Enterprise Board (NEB) yesterday backed Leyland's tough stance on double shift working.  
Leyland's chief executive, Mr. John Hattersley, said the company was not prepared to accept a 10 per cent increase in production costs for the sake of a 10 per cent increase in output.  
He said the company was not prepared to accept a 10 per cent increase in production costs for the sake of a 10 per cent increase in output.  
He said the company was not prepared to accept a 10 per cent increase in production costs for the sake of a 10 per cent increase in output.

### Double pricing of beds will soon be illegal, Mr Hattersley indicates

Mr Hattersley said the practice of double pricing of beds was illegal.  
He said the practice of double pricing of beds was illegal.  
He said the practice of double pricing of beds was illegal.

### British seminars explore US technology areas

British seminars explore US technology areas.  
British seminars explore US technology areas.  
British seminars explore US technology areas.

### Britain repays IMF further \$1,000m

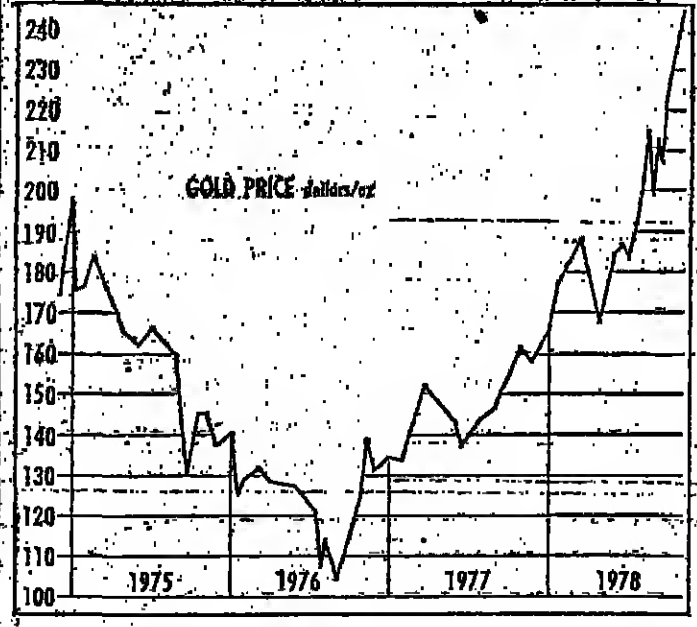
Britain repays IMF further \$1,000m.  
Britain repays IMF further \$1,000m.  
Britain repays IMF further \$1,000m.

### ICL deny sanctions allegations

ICL deny sanctions allegations.  
ICL deny sanctions allegations.  
ICL deny sanctions allegations.

### Most new pay deals still under 5pc

Most new pay deals still under 5pc.  
Most new pay deals still under 5pc.  
Most new pay deals still under 5pc.



Gold and dollar: The gold price soared yesterday as the dollar experienced one of its most severe bouts of selling since the present currency crisis began. In London, gold closed \$275 up at \$245.125. It has risen by \$141 an ounce since it touched its low point in August 1976, and has gone up by \$27.50 during October alone.

### Trustee banks offer credit card

Trustee banks offer credit card.  
Trustee banks offer credit card.  
Trustee banks offer credit card.

### Talks on saving Singer jobs

Talks on saving Singer jobs.  
Talks on saving Singer jobs.  
Talks on saving Singer jobs.

### Court denies ITT motion

Court denies ITT motion.  
Court denies ITT motion.  
Court denies ITT motion.

### Agreement reached on Nigerian loan

Agreement reached on Nigerian loan.  
Agreement reached on Nigerian loan.  
Agreement reached on Nigerian loan.

### RECORD RIDGWAY LIMITED

Notice is hereby given of the appointment of Lloyds Bank Limited as Registrar.  
All documents for registration and correspondence should in future be sent to the address below.  
S. D. WOOLASSECA.

Lloyds Bank Limited,  
Registrars Department,  
Coring-by-Sea,  
Worthing, West Sussex, BN12 6DA.  
Telephone: Worthing 502541  
(STD Code 0903)

### Japan's vehicle exports show a decline

Japan's vehicle exports show a decline.  
Japan's vehicle exports show a decline.  
Japan's vehicle exports show a decline.

### How the markets moved

Rises	Falls
Bambers Stores 5p to 11p	Anglo Am Coal 25p to 24p
Barlow Rand 7p to 7p	ANZ City 12p to 12p
Brown & Forth 5p to 5p	Bank of Ireland 4p to 4p
Coca Cola 5p to 5p	Bank of NSW 35p to 35p
GE 7p to 7p	Decca 15p to 15p
Hawker Siddeley 6p to 6p	Glaxo 15p to 15p
Kwik-Fit 3p to 3p	
Leahurst 5p to 5p	

The Times index: 215.37 +1.19  
The FT index: 484.4 +1.2

THE POUND	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia \$	1.82	1.76
Austria Sch	28.75	28.75
Belgium Fr	62.00	58.50
Canada \$	1.25	1.24
Denmark Kr	10.50	10.00
Finland Mk	8.21	7.85
France Fr	8.67	8.27
Germany DM	3.20	3.20
Greece Dr	76.50	72.50
Hong Kong \$	10.00	9.55
Italy L	1715.00	1630.00
Japan Yen	395.00	370.00
Netherlands G	4.13	3.90
Norway Kr	10.20	9.75
Portugal Esc	94.50	89.00
S Africa R	2.05	1.90
Spain Pes	157.25	144.25
Sweden Kr	1.85	1.85
Switzerland Fr	3.32	3.10
US \$	2.14	2.08
Yugoslavia Dnr	44.00	41.50



Mr Laurence Hill: Too aggressive for BAT board.

### Stores chairman leaves over policy row

Stores chairman leaves over policy row.  
Stores chairman leaves over policy row.  
Stores chairman leaves over policy row.

### Trustee banks offer credit card

Trustee banks offer credit card.  
Trustee banks offer credit card.  
Trustee banks offer credit card.

### DECCA

"...a record year for  
Navigator and Radar....  
Group exports reach  
£59 million..."

SUMMARY OF RESULTS	
Year ended 31st March	1978
Group turnover	199,300
Exports	59,400
Profit before tax	12,304
Net profit attributable	4,095
Ordinary and "A" Ordinary Dividends	2,238
Increase in Reserves (net effect of currency changes and transfer from retained profits)	11,337



## CBI puts case for European export bank

By Colin Iremee

The case for a European Export Bank, showing how it could help European businesses secure large contracts in the rest of the world, is to be drawn up by a CBI group and discussed with the Treasury, as well as presented to the European Commission.

The export credit panel of the CBI set up the group last week after considering responses to a letter written to M. Jacques van Ypersele, chairman of the EEC monetary committee, expressing concern about the lack of progress in establishing an export bank. The panel considered "the response" encouraging.

No date has been fixed for the meeting with the Treasury, who have said the Departments of Trade and Industry and the Export Credit Guarantee Department should also be involved.

Although the idea of an export bank has been talked about since the early 1970s, no firm proposals have been made by the Commission.

Support for it has been given in the European Parliament by MEPs of major parties from the United Kingdom, as well as Holland, Belgium, Germany and Italy. The CBI and similar organisations in those countries also favour it.

## Finniston plea on tools of productivity

By Patricia Tisdall

Management must have the tools for the job if they are to provide the necessary leadership to improve productivity, said Sir Monty Finniston, former chairman of the British Steel Corporation and president of the Institute of Management Services, yesterday. These tools are to be found in the techniques of work study, efficient organization and methods, computer and other business systems as well as improvements in working environment and motivation.

The Institute of Management Services, formerly the Institute of Practitioners in Work Study, Organisation and Methods, has identified four main areas where its 21,000 members are facing new demands on their skills. These include first, study methods where the emphasis in the Government's pay restraint policy on productivity schemes has meant new requirements. Second, the Institute is concerned that members should make best use of technical advances such as microcomputers.

New techniques are also needed to deal with changes in administration procedures, arising partly from additional legislation and with measures dealing with the industrial environment.

Sir Monty said: "For too long management has proved a convenient scapegoat for the problems associated with industrial and technological development."

## Feedingstuffs price pact referred to Restrictive Practices Court

By Edward Townsend

A price-fixing agreement between three Northern Ireland animal feedingstuffs suppliers is to be referred to the Restrictive Practices Court by Mr. Gordon Smyth, Director General of Fair Trading.

The three companies have been operating the agreement since 1976 and terminated it in July, this year. The OFT said yesterday that particulars of the agreement had been furnished jointly by the suppliers and had been placed on the Restrictive Practices Register.

The agreement, covering Isaac Andrews and Sons, BOCM Silcock (NI) and John Thompson and Sons, provided for the exchange of information on price proposals in certain situations and for the prices to be charged and paid for particular products.

This latest case follows the placing on the register in June of a price-fixing agreement that had been operated for about eight years by six major feedingstuffs suppliers in the United Kingdom.

The registration of that agreement itself came after a Price Commission report in April which identified "clear price parallelism" which it said was stricter than could be justified.

The Commission concluded that increased price competition in the industry would improve significantly its general efficiency. Mr. John Shkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, had previously given a warning that the Government would not tolerate lack of competition among animal feed companies.

Yesterday appears to be similar to the earlier agreement, the parties to which included BOCM, Silcock, the Unilever subsidiary which has the largest market share of more than 21 per cent. More than half of the £1,200m a year feedingstuffs market is accounted for by seven companies.

Also placed on the Restrictive Practices Register yesterday were two franchise agreements which are still being operated mainly in London and the south east by Dayville, an ice cream supplier. The OFT said the first agreement covered 55 common franchises in Sussex, Surrey, London, Cheshire, Lancashire, Middlesex and Essex and the second related to six franchises in London.

## BIA expands into scheduled services

By Arthur Reed

British Island Airways, the British and Commonwealth shipping group, airline, are to take over responsibility for all scheduled air services operated by British Air Ferries and will lease six BAF Dart Herald liners.

But BIA are not taking over BAF, who will continue to fly charters and offer aircraft leasing services out of their base at Southampton.

About 140 BAF staff are to be absorbed into BIA as a result of the route transfer, which has to be approved by the Civil Aviation Authority.

The routes involved are to Basle, Düsseldorf, Vienna, Rotterdam and Le Touquet, with rail connections to Paris. Reservations for the new schedules will be transferred to BIA's central booking office at Redhill, Surrey.

The taking over of BAF routes was BIA's second expansion move within a few days. British and Commonwealth last week said they would pay 2.7 per cent of 88 per cent shareholding in Air Anglia, the Norwich-based airline.

Mr. Peter Villa, managing director of BIA, said last night that acquisition of BAF would give BIA a fleet of six to seven more powerful ships in air transport. The integration of another six international routes would mean that the network would cover 19 points while staff would grow to 1,000.

Three Boeing 737 airliners will be acquired by the British tour operator Horizon for £11m.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### How and why self-assessments on VAT are checked

From Mr Douglas Lovelock

Sir, Without attempting to comment on Mr. Marshall's suggestion for non-executive Commissioners of Customs and Excise (October 27), I should like to point out that since the initial planning days of VAT we have consulted regularly with trade and professional bodies, including the CBI, the Consultative Committee of Accountancy Bodies, and many others, and we continue to do so.

May I also put into perspective the figures he quotes. On the basis of the 1977-78 assessment, we collect over £4,000 million of VAT (net of repayments) each year. To check

on the accuracy of these self-assessments visits are made to traders' premises by our officers—on average a visit to each trader about every three years. About one visit in three reveals an underdeclaration; and in total these visits produce about £500 a year in under-declarations (most of which is not in fact "KIDDY KASH" but is tax which would otherwise be lost to the Exchequer, and £4m in overdeclarations).

The figure of underdeclarations represents around 1 per cent of total net receipts from the tax. This is not a high percentage but it represents a sum of money which our responsi-

bility to the general does not permit us to let there be the faintest possibility of a "centre-to-disclosure" which, however, that a "justified" talk of a "war" between the VAT and VAT staff.

Yours sincerely,  
D. A. LOVELOCK,  
Chairman,  
HM Customs and Excise  
King's Beam House,  
Mark Lane,  
London EC3R 7HE.  
October 27, 1978.

### Another failure to understand haulage

From Mr Brian Fish

Sir, Although it has not been possible to obtain a copy of the full report of the Price Commission on Road Haulage, press comments suggest that yet again there has been a failure to understand the nature of the road haulage industry.

In this highly competitive market the role of the haulier is to respond to demand, not only in terms of the type of vehicle to be operated but also in the manner of its operation. Thus, to a very large extent, the efficiency with which a vehicle can be operated depends on that of other links in the transport chain, eg. docks, warehouses and other terminals. Delays and inefficiencies at

these points still prevail in 1978 to a degree which greatly reduces the utilization and hence the efficiency of our vehicles.

The recommendation by the Commission that there be adoption of shift and seven-day working is to be welcomed, but this also depends on too great an extent upon the user. If the other links in the chain cannot or will not fit into the haulier's shift, the haulier will be forced to operate over the years. I have frequently offered reduced rates for shift working but have too rarely had success in achieving it. Progress in this field would be a major step in achieving cost savings through greater utilization: we are indeed now close to the point

at which it is impossible to have an adequate return on a modern heavy vehicle only used on a single shift in the current working.

It is encouraging to see the Commission relate increases in charges to rate of inflation: we have been able to do so over the last 10 years in a very much more state as an industry are today. Yours faithfully,  
BRIAN H. FISH,  
Managing Director,  
Joseph Fish & Sons Ltd,  
Avonmouth,  
Bristol.  
October 26.

### Mortgage rationing unfair to first-time buyers

From Mr S. Goldman

Sir, Nicholas Floyer (October 25) suggests mortgage rationing as a means of restraining house prices, granting preferential treatment to those that ask for least.

But what of those that ask for most? They are often first-time buyers with severely limited funds, they need large mortgages because of the limit of their resources, not because they have offered inflated prices for the property of their choice.

Since we have learned from the state of the rented sector that intervention in the market, to keep prices down, has the long-term effect of almost destroying the supply, this will be the fate of the housing market if the building societies are coerced into withholding funds.

and undervaluing properties to keep prices down. To hold prices at a steady level might be desirable, but to do so when building costs are rising can only have the effect of curbing the number of new housing starts and so add to frustrated demand.

Should we not be asking ourselves if in fact the rise in house prices has been as drastic as may be feared? Since 1974 the Retail Price Index has doubled, should we not be grateful that house prices have risen in most cases by only half? Can we, for once, leave well enough alone?

Yours faithfully,  
STUART GOLDMAN,  
12 Maryon Mews,  
Hampstead,  
London NW3.  
October 26.

### Where trees thrive on former coal workings

From Mr H. C. Dawkins

Sir, Mr Ashley in his letter of October 20 (published on October 25) seems to think that planted trees have little or no chance of rooting on restored open-cast coal workings, due to compaction, disturbed water regime and absence of the fauna of a "living soil".

He also suggests that research since 1963 has been negligible. Leaving aside the mass of useful results obtained by workers from several northern universities—has he never visited South Wales? He could see a thousand hectares of carefully surveyed, restocked or sometimes unrestored open-cast workings planted with trees by the Forestry Commission over the past 25 years. None of these has had topsoil replaced, nor subsoil. Thousands of ruined hectares perhaps—yes—but no longer. Some of them (Wauze-Glanch, Trepan, Trisaran, etc.) now have thickly wooded slopes, even Weir sheep, but difficulty in passing. Other

fama however do not. Earthworms and insects abound, a dense and extremely varied fauna inhabits the soil, and the roots of the yaffle leads a motley chorus of birds. Now these were not rich arable soils, but poor grazing or scrub soils, and even coniferous plantation. And certainly it takes from 10 to 30 years to go from shales or gravelly devastation to woodland of pines and larch, later, spongy with birch, willow, bayberry and rowan. Certainly there are some bare patches around, one might even call them glades, but there are also patches of high yield and rich mixture, wherever the sheep gives the wild tree a chance.

So please, Sir, let us have no belittling of successful effort and no condemnation for "no research" and "no data"—it is not all this. Yours faithfully,  
H. C. DAWKINS,  
St John's College, Oxford  
October 26.

### Impeccable tax appeal machir has been badly misjudged

From Mr V. H. T. Groat

Sir, I am reluctant to prolong this correspondence but Mr Griffin's letter (October 19) calls for a reply. On the central issue I remain confident, as confidence is possible in the decision of the Inspector, or the Board, or the Revenue, or the courts, if asked, would decide that the tips of the self-employed taxi driver are taxable. This is not the place in which to develop the legal arguments. I can only say that, as Mr Griffin discloses, I am not entirely unqualified to express an opinion on this matter.

Mr Griffin now raises further issues and then I must leave others to pursue (but did that was really fly out of the window?). He does, however, suggest that because of the cost involved the taxi driver cannot sue. This is a legal argument, and I am not a lawyer, but I am not entirely unqualified to express an opinion on this matter.

The clear implication is that the taxpayer is compelled to litigate to arguments which, if taken to litigation, would prevail. With respect, this is a wholly unfair, tendentious statement of the fact that the high cost of litigation may deter some taxpayers from pursuing claims which, in the considered opinion of the Revenue, are not well-founded.

This deterrent, in so far as it is operative, is attributable to our legal system, generally and not to our tax administration. In fact the UK tax appeals machinery is exceptional possibly unique in the world. It respects (witness the recent correspondence in our columns about the Spanish wealth tax) virtually every decision of the Inspector, or the Board, or the Revenue, or the courts, if asked, would decide that the tips of the self-employed taxi driver are taxable. This is not the place in which to develop the legal arguments. I can only say that, as Mr Griffin discloses, I am not entirely unqualified to express an opinion on this matter.

proceedings are protracted, and the cost of the affair will not be to his neighbour, no means least, Commissioners' decision, he does not lose the costs of the appeal, so long as he can be material. So if the taxi driver challenges the tips are taxable, little or no cost appeal, heard by the Board, or the Revenue, or the courts, if asked, would decide that the tips of the self-employed taxi driver are taxable. This is not the place in which to develop the legal arguments. I can only say that, as Mr Griffin discloses, I am not entirely unqualified to express an opinion on this matter.

If he loses and the courts and the Revenue, or the courts, if asked, would decide that the tips of the self-employed taxi driver are taxable. This is not the place in which to develop the legal arguments. I can only say that, as Mr Griffin discloses, I am not entirely unqualified to express an opinion on this matter.

May I add this to be ten of thousands drivers, harrassed like who, ever by accepted assessments footing that their tips of the self-employed taxi driver are taxable. This is not the place in which to develop the legal arguments. I can only say that, as Mr Griffin discloses, I am not entirely unqualified to express an opinion on this matter.

Yours faithfully,  
V. H. T. GROAT,  
Tax Consultant,  
The Street,  
Thorndon,  
Essex, Suffolk.

## Microprocessor training plan

By Kenneth Owen

As part of the Government's campaign to educate industry in the importance of microelectronics in general and microprocessors in particular, the Department of Industry is mounting a three-year programme of seminars, starting in the New Year.

This will be coordinated by the National Computing Centre together with a group of consultants.

Announcing this yesterday, Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, said that the Government aimed to create a higher degree of awareness of the potential for applying micro-

electronics by means of the new programme.

This would be aimed primarily at those at senior levels in industry, the trade unions, public sector organisations and educational and other interested bodies who were in a position to influence decision-making.

The Government had earlier announced a £15m initiative to encourage microprocessor applications, and a £70m support programme for the microelectronics industry.

Yesterday Mr Varley said that his department had urgently surveyed the most pressing priorities for action by the Government "to ensure that the United Kingdom keeps abreast

of this fast-growing technology".

About 50,000 senior people were expected to attend one-day seminars over the next three years or so.

There was also an important role for the National Economic Development Office's sector working parties in assessing needs and necessary action in their sectors of industry, Mr Varley said. And the application of microelectronics within government departments was being promoted actively.

The Government would be coming forward with detailed proposals for special training and education shortly, Mr Varley said.

## Mr Benn sets conditions on EEC oil search plan

From Michael Horsbly

Luxembourg, Oct. 30  
Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Britain's Secretary of State for Energy, told the European Community here today that Britain would not surrender its control over the exploration and development of its oil and natural gas resources to either the EEC's Council of Ministers or to the European Commission.

This assertion came while EEC energy ministers discussed plans to set up a working party to examine the scope for joint EEC financing of hydrocarbon exploration in areas of the Community neglected by the oil companies.

There must be a "clear understanding", Mr Benn said, that the agreement of the working party would not increase the powers of the Com-

mission or the Commission regarding any "aspect of the control of the oil and gas resources in areas where member states presently enjoy the responsibility for regulating these matters".

Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the German minister responsible for energy, who chaired the meeting, said afterwards that all member states accepted that no extension of Community competence was intended, but added that the way Mr Benn had formulated his demands raised legal difficulties.

Britain is in any case not keen on the joint oil exploration plan. The type of deep sea exploration proposed by the Commission, Mr Benn feels, is likely to be uneconomic. If that were not the case, the oil companies would be doing it themselves.

## Herr Schmidt in vital talks on EMS this week

From Peter Norman

Boon, Oct. 30  
The troubles of Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor in Italy and France this week, could determine whether the planned European Monetary System will be nothing more than an expanded European currency "snake" suitably adjusted to accommodate the French franc, or the beginning of a new chapter in European monetary history.

Herr Schmidt is to meet Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Italian Prime Minister, in Sienna on Wednesday, and President Giscard d'Estaing in Rambouillet on Thursday to discuss progress towards the EMS.

Although the discussions on EMS may appear logjammed by a technical legal, the impetus of political meetings of the kind taking place this week should not be underestimated, especially as Britain appears to have abdicated from top level decision making on the new monetary system.

The inconclusive nature of the meeting between Herr Schmidt and Mr Callaghan, the Prime Minister in Bonn earlier this month, has placed a new impetus on the question of whether Italy will join.

The accession of Italy as the fourth largest economic power of the Community, would determine whether the proposed EMS is to be more than a Deutschemark currency zone uncomfortably expanded to accommodate the French franc.

Herr Schmidt appears to be convinced that Italy, despite reservations, wants to join the EMS and can therefore be expected to travel to Sienna with various proposals designed to facilitate that country's entry into the scheme.

Herr Schmidt's mission, however, depends entirely on the political will of the Italian Government.

In the negotiations over the conditions of the EMS, the Italians have taken a line that is similar to that of Britain, arguing for a second automatic intervention system linked to a basket of EEC currencies and generous credit facilities between central banks for the interim period of two years, before the establishment of the proposed monetary fund.

Herr Schmidt cannot make concessions on these points because of opposition from the semi-autonomous Federal Bank in Frankfurt.

## New system seen as threat

By Caroline Atkinson

Britain should not join the proposed new European Monetary System as this would lead to greater rather than less turmoil on the currency market, and could also result in slower growth, higher unemployment and lower investment in the United Kingdom. This view is put forward by the Fabian Society in a paper published yesterday.

The paper argues that the present design for the new system is unsound. It is based on the premise that economic convergence between EEC countries could result from fixed exchange rates, whereas such convergence is in fact a precondition of stable exchange rates.

There is a growing body of opinion among the EMS, from all across the political spectrum. The Prime Minister and the Chancellor have themselves become less enthusiastic about the proposals for British entry.

The paper argues that the belief that the scheme will prove durable... The Fabian paper argues that the weight of speculation which would probably build up against the pound if it were to join the German mark would be so large as to force parity changes on the Government. To the extent that these were resisted, Britain would suffer the consequences of an overvalued exchange rate.

One section of the paper attacks the view that devaluation has no effect on trade and employment but merely raises prices. It is pointed out that a recent study by the International Monetary Fund concludes that exchange rate changes are the single most important factor in improving balance of payments problems.

Britain has a much higher inflation rate than Germany, and an attempt to bring it down into line by locking the German exchange rates would create massive unemployment.

The Fabians believe that the long term aim of a single European currency unit is misconceived. They say it would result in a higher unemployment rate for Britain, which could not change its exchange rate nor run a balance of payments deficit. The United Kingdom would be a depressed region of Europe.

The paper also reflects the argument that Britain does not join the scheme the pound will collapse on the exchanges. Fabian Comments on British Participation in the proposed European Monetary System, 30p.

SAINT-GOBAIN-PONT-A-MOUSSON

# SAINT-GOBAIN-PONT-A-MOUSSON

## 1978 News Bulletin No 9

### Interim Statement

The final figure for the group's net consolidated sales for the first six months of 1978 is FF17,030 million (FF15,952 for the first half of 1977). On a comparative basis this corresponds to an increase of 6.7%. Likewise on a comparative basis, but after allowing for the effect of variations in monetary parties, the increase in sales is 9.0%.

The 1978 results include significant charges relating to redundancy payments and factory closure costs arising mainly in France. These charges, which amount to FF80 million for the first six months to 30 June, 1978 (FF15 million for the six months to 30 June, 1977) have been separately disclosed after operating income. Accordingly, the gross margin before depreciation, and operating income for 1977, have been restated. This restatement has no effect on net income.

The results for the first half of 1978 reflect a further worsening of the situation in France with an operating loss and net loss of FF23 million and FF26 million respectively. The corresponding period in 1977 showed an operating profit and net profit of FF27 million and FF88 million respectively. Resources provided by operations in France decreased from FF304 million to FF220 million. Group companies in Germany and the U.S.A. maintained their satisfactory performances. However, profits in Spain show a decrease due to the devaluation of the peseta in July 1977.

The contribution of the glassfibre, flat glass and asbestos-cement branches remains significant (88% of net income and 68% of resources provided by operations). The activity of the pipework and engineering branches is decreasing. The packaging materials branches show a net loss attributable to losses in the paper branch which increased to FF126 million as compared with a FF48 million loss for the corresponding period of 1977. The activity of the refractory products branch remains stable. Contracting and service activity has picked up and the distribution branch is again marginally profitable.

For the full year 1978, net consolidated sales should amount to approximately FF34 billion. As in previous years, it is again not possible to expect a repeat of the first half performance in the second half. Results for the second half will again be affected by the economic situation in France and probable translation losses due to monetary fluctuations.

Consolidated Statement of Income (millions of Francs)	30 June '78	30 June '77	31 December '77
Net sales	17,030	15,952	31,829
Gross margin before depreciation	2,032	2,217	4,162
Operating income	734	916	1,557
Net income	301	434	642
Resources provided from operations	1,120	1,258	2,382

Earnings per share (in Francs)

	10.81	15.58	23.04

SAINT-GOBAIN-PONT-A-MOUSSON

For further information, write to: The Director of External Relations.  
Compagnie de Saint-Gobain-Pont-a-Mousson, 54 Avenue Hoche, 75365 Paris, Cedex 08.

SAINT-GOBAIN-PONT-A-MOUSSON



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## No respite for the dollar

Will the dollar ever turn? The pace of the American currency's fall over the past couple of weeks has been appreciably greater than most people expected. If anything, the downward move has become self-feeding and has been rapid. That, the optimists might say, is a sign that we are at last in the tail of the final major sell-off. But there is a vicious little sign yesterday that the dollar was yet ready to put its money in its mouth.

Shortly we are now approaching the weeks of a year in which the measures of the dollar's fall are being measured by the Carter Administration, by and large, failed to impress the world's foreign exchange markets for all its briefest periods. A minor irony in this is that it has been the Americans, rather than anyone else, who have consistently refused to seek stability through a fixed exchange rate. They have, in fact, been the only major power to do so. They have, in fact, been the only major power to do so.

Of course, reflects both the political and the economic situation. The political situation is that the American government is in a difficult position in producing the desired results in the economy in a controlled way. But it now seems that it is no longer a firm sign that the economy is moving in the direction of stability. The economic situation is that the American government is in a difficult position in producing the desired results in the economy in a controlled way.

Needless to say, the dollar's fall has had a profound effect on the American economy. It has led to a sharp increase in the price of imports, which has in turn led to a sharp increase in the price of exports. This has led to a sharp increase in the price of exports, which has in turn led to a sharp increase in the price of exports.

mark's took a gloomy view yesterday of the dollar's future and decisively rejected the Carter's attempts to stem the tide. The dollar's fall has led to a sharp increase in the price of imports, which has in turn led to a sharp increase in the price of exports. This has led to a sharp increase in the price of exports, which has in turn led to a sharp increase in the price of exports.

lars reported that the bulk of the dollar's fall came from America, where it seems that the dollar's fall has led to a sharp increase in the price of imports, which has in turn led to a sharp increase in the price of exports. This has led to a sharp increase in the price of exports, which has in turn led to a sharp increase in the price of exports.

port put on \$21.5 an ounce, but this was not a firm sign that the economy is moving in the direction of stability. The economic situation is that the American government is in a difficult position in producing the desired results in the economy in a controlled way. But it now seems that it is no longer a firm sign that the economy is moving in the direction of stability.

gold is a different story. The apparent fall of the dollar has led to a sharp increase in the price of imports, which has in turn led to a sharp increase in the price of exports. This has led to a sharp increase in the price of exports, which has in turn led to a sharp increase in the price of exports.

the assumption in the market is that the dollar's fall has led to a sharp increase in the price of imports, which has in turn led to a sharp increase in the price of exports. This has led to a sharp increase in the price of exports, which has in turn led to a sharp increase in the price of exports.

could have foreseen that the dollar's fall would lead to a sharp increase in the price of imports, which has in turn led to a sharp increase in the price of exports. This has led to a sharp increase in the price of exports, which has in turn led to a sharp increase in the price of exports.

it has worked out as a disaster for the American economy. The dollar's fall has led to a sharp increase in the price of imports, which has in turn led to a sharp increase in the price of exports. This has led to a sharp increase in the price of exports, which has in turn led to a sharp increase in the price of exports.

of these companies, the American government is in a difficult position in producing the desired results in the economy in a controlled way. But it now seems that it is no longer a firm sign that the economy is moving in the direction of stability.

International Investment Bank (IIB) has a 49 per cent stake in the Royal Nepal Shipping Corporation. The focus of the company is on the shipping industry, which has led to a sharp increase in the price of imports, which has in turn led to a sharp increase in the price of exports.

It makes the otherwise uncharacteristic deal unusual in the sense of the Himalayan region, where the vessels are registered, is over 400 miles from the nearest port. This has led to a sharp increase in the price of imports, which has in turn led to a sharp increase in the price of exports.

support and backing of the Government. Whatever money they have raised in this country is guaranteed by the Government of Nepal. This has led to a sharp increase in the price of imports, which has in turn led to a sharp increase in the price of exports.

Indeed Singh added that Nepal hopes within 10 years to increase its fleet to eight ships and if British Shipbuilders' prices continued to remain as attractive they would like to buy from this country. (Part of that attraction was of course the result of an undisclosed British Government subsidy.)

East. Interest from sterling holders was less, and from Swiss franc or Deutschmark holders almost nil.

From the American point of view, the logic is that the dollar's problems are external and unlikely to be much affected by internal measures, even if people are longer-lived seriously to what President Carter has to say. Sellers of dollars and buyers of gold argue that an oil price increase in December can only exacerbate the situation, and it could be even worse if Opec finally loses patience with the dollar and opts for a basket of currencies. Special Drawing Rights or some other device.

Whatever horrors supporters of gold see in the not too distant future, the fact remains that other metals, precious and base, are chiefly being buoyed up by demand from users, and not investors or speculators, although there is an element of dollar weakness as well. It could be that a correction in the dollar and gold—which must come unless one subscribes to disaster—will leave other metal prices looking quite healthy and punters in gold licking their scorched fingers.

Decca

### Ignoring the fundamentals

Sir Edward Lewis has forecast lower profits from Decca this year. But Decca's share price has ignored this latest piece of bad news, and remained in never-never land. At 42p the share price is now on a prospective rise of nearly 20, assuming a fall in



Sir Edward Lewis, chairman of Decca.

profits to around £11m against last year's £12.3m, and there is little support in a yield of 4.2 per cent. For a company which was on a profit plateau, from 1973, followed now by a decline, a multiple twice as high as its fast growth electronics rivals would take some justifying in normal circumstances.

The trading problems outlined yesterday by Sir Edward seem formidable. Marine radar is finally suffering from the downturn in shipbuilding, industrial action has hit both navigator and radar while higher costs, increased interest charges and a strong pound are also taking their toll. Last year a 23 per cent drop in profits left cash flow negative to the tune of £8.6m raised gearing from 43 per cent to 51 per cent and the prospects for rectifying that damage in the near future now look remote.

Evidently there is something else at work in the share price and it is probably too simple to say merely that it is a hope for a bid. True there is plenty in Decca to attract attention: a strong music catalogue, a world position in radar and a strong presence in defence which now includes an order book, albeit long term, in excess of £80m. Additionally it is no secret there have been approaches which have foundered on the tightness of the friendly holdings in voting shares.

The fact is that the market is taking a middle line between some kind of realistic rating on trading grounds and the break-up value of the company for which estimates range from £6 to £8 per share. On the basis either that Decca itself will pull something out of the bag, and there is no doubt there could, always be a spectacular profits recovery, or that its present problems will force a takeover of all or parts of the company, the share price can be justified.

## German aircraft industry looks to America

Some 20 years after it was allowed by the Allies to start up again after the Second World War, the West German aircraft industry is being pressed by the German Government to set its sights on partnership with American manufacturers.

The industry, with its 50,000 workers, is already heavily engaged in European partnerships—the Tornado fighter-bomber (with Britain and Italy), the A300 and A310 airliners (with Britain, France, Holland and Spain) and the Alpha Jet strike-trainer (with France). Such collaboration has built the companies up technologically to a point where they can compete with Boeing, Lockheed and McDonnell Douglas approaching realisation.

But in Bonn government planners take this strategic thinking one step further. Once the industry is strong enough, the policy will be to talk about financial partnerships with the big American manufacturers.

Such a policy is likely to cause raised eyebrows among Germany's aerospace partners. France allowed Britain into full membership of the Airbus consortium only reluctantly, angered by the Government's decision to allow British Airways to buy Airbus from America rather than from Europe. But the German government officials are sure that the French will understand: Did not the French themselves not long ago try unsuccessfully to strike a collaborative deal with McDonnell Douglas on a new airliner?

But at the moment, the whole drive in German aerospace is to match the Amer-



The MBB/AIT/BAC Tornado: produced by way of a complicated network of management

icans. Billions of marks have been poured into the Airbus project with the aim of establishing a civil sector—success fully, as it seems, with over 60 orders for A300s taken in the past 12 months.

West German and French support for the Airbus has suggested the Americans who sent one of their Treasury officials to Bonn and Paris to remonstrate about the terms on which Airbus were sold to the big United States domestic airline, Eastern.

The official was told in Bonn that Germany was justified in offering "cut-price" terms to Eastern to gain a foothold in a new market.

The Americans, it was suggested in Bonn, matched such terms and conditions when they wanted to penetrate new markets. Had not Boeing offered to take back aircraft at the full original price to sell a new generation airliner to an airline?

American airlines, it was pointed out, were developed on the financial back of military projects. For a long time, around 80 per cent of development expenditure by the American aerospace industry had come from United States government sources.

The American Treasury man received very little in the way of an apology from Bonn, but the government officials there do not seem to be in a hurry to repeat the deal could not be repeated, and that to gain any further large United States domestic deals it will have to compete head on with American aerospace.

Inside MBB, West Germany's largest aircraft company, which is heavily engaged on building Airbus and Tornado, the plan is to build up

a "family" of European aircraft which will rival those of the American manufacturers, while exploring gaps in the world market which the Americans have failed to fill.

But the senior executives at MBB appreciate that before the German industry can compete with Boeing and the others, man-hours and production prices must come down.

MBB appears to have made a reasonable start towards this goal on the fabrication of its piece of the Airbus, the rear fuselage. Aircraft number five took 340,000 man hours. By aircraft 52 this had dropped to 30,000, and the plan is to lower the figure to 50,000.

With Airbus sales booming, MBB and the other partners are to increase production from the present two a month to eight a month by 1984. It is a massive expansion which will entail taking on up to 70 per cent more workers. More than 160 Airbus have now been sold, but financial breakeven point will not be reached until the eighteenth aircraft is sold.

With the blessing of its government, MBB is negotiating to take over the VFW half of VFW-Fokker following the weakening of that company by the failure of its VFW 614 aircraft project. Sixteen of these aircraft were produced, eight of which still remain unsold.

At the VFW-Fokker works in Bremen, executives are realistic about the difficulties of the German industry competing successfully with that of

the United States. "It will be very difficult and will take a long time," one of them said. "After all, we are not comparing starting points."

Boeing is the biggest civil aircraft manufacturer in the world, but it still has more than 50 per cent defence work. It lives on defence work, and that is what gives it the backbone to be so successful in the civil side. That is something we do not have."

A less optimistic view of the chances of Germany competing successfully with America in aerospace came from Dornier, a company which is still run by members of the family which started it in 1914. With the French company Dassault, it is developing the Alpha Jet, a project which was established "with an office, a pile of paper half an inch thick, a telephone, and four people in management."

Dornier executives were scornful when they contrasted this with the performance of the complicated network of management which is producing the Tornado. Even the Government admits, that on the Tornado project decisions which ought to go through on the nod are referred in committees and are delayed for weeks.

How was it possible for Germany to compete with the Americans when political considerations in their country kept workers in jobs, the Dornier executives asked. Workers in the German industry had to be paid a bonus to reach a certain level of output, where

as if there was somebody in the American industry who was not doing his job, "he is thrown out."

In United States aerospace the hourly rate for aircraft production, including overheads, was \$15 while in Germany it was \$30. The future was certainly in international projects. For one thing, the national market in Germany for military aircraft was too small, at 150-200 aircraft, to justify a unilateral project, while with two countries in a project it became more difficult to cancel. The development life of a new aircraft was up to 10 years, and during that time there could be three governments and three changes of policy.

The aerospace industry in West Germany seems to have established a firm base, with growing technical expertise in all the major sectors—airframe, engines, avionics, electronics, equipment and space, with a small number of big programmes under way, the plan of the leaders of the industry is to develop these, in concert with other countries, rather than go in for vast expansion in other directions.

The Airbus is taking off. 300 Alpha Jets have been ordered, the Tornado will enter service in 1980s, and the Germans are now talking seriously with the British and the French about a new light fighter for the 1990s, production of which should keep the aircraft factories of all three countries busy for many years to come.

## Has the Canadian dollar touched bottom?

Ottawa

The Canadian economy is having another disappointing year. Inflation, which under the Government's programme of controls was supposed to be down to 4 per cent by the end of this year, is still running at more than twice that rate, although it actually declined a little in September. The year-on-year increase was 8.6 per cent.

Unemployment is 8.5 per cent on a seasonally adjusted basis and may reach 10 per cent this winter, which would mean something like a million Canadians without jobs.

Adding to these problems has been the steep, uncontrolled decline of the Canadian dollar on international money markets—a development that has probably damaged the government politically as much as it has inflation and unemployment.

The troubles of the economy are the daily focal point of political warfare in the new, pre-election parliamentary session which has just opened. The most embattled government figure is finance minister Jean Chrétien, who inherited a range of problems when he became the first French-Canadian to hold the finance portfolio a year ago and has not yet proved his ability to cope with them.

The sign of economic weakness that has attracted most attention in recent months has been the fall of the dollar. In less than two years it has



Mr. Robert Andras, president of the Treasury Board. Attempting to give the private sector room to manoeuvre.

dropped from above par with the American dollar itself under relentless downward pressure on world exchanges—less than 85 cents. In relation to some other world currencies, such as the Swiss franc and the German mark, the decline has been even more steep.

The government was not daring enough to use the dollar slip from its former premium position and would have been content if it had fallen to about 90 American cents. The principal effect would have been to make Canadian goods more competitive in export markets, giving some much-needed stimulus to the Canadian economy.

But, when the Canadian

dollar plunged through the 90-cent barrier a few months ago, an entirely new situation emerged. A crisis of confidence in Canada's ability to manage its affairs seemed possible.

Confidence has always been important in a country which still needs investment dollars in abundance, foreign as well as domestic, to develop its natural resources.

The government, recognizing the danger, has acted to prop up its currency by arranging loans and lines of credit worth billions of American dollars. The money is used in some degree by the Bank of Canada to buy unwanted Canadian dollars and thereby keep up their price.

Lately there have been signs that the Canadian dollar's long decline may have reached its nadir, though it is not at all clear that the intervention by the government has been responsible for this. Some observers believe that the Canadian dollar is under-valued and due for at least a modest upward adjustment.

If this should occur, it will be the best economic news that Mr. Trudeau's Government has had for some time, because the health of the dollar is an indicator of the country's economic

state of health. It is clearly in the Government's political interest to have the dollar stabilized or better still moving upwards before the election campaign begins in the spring.

A possible harbinger of better times ahead for the economy is a surge of business confidence, at least as recorded by the Conference Board of Canada, a reputable independent research organization. The board in its most recent quarterly report detected what it called a "significant improvement" in the attitude of senior executives to the economy's performance.

To demonstrate the feeling of buoyancy businessmen are starting to increase their planned outlay on new plant and equipment. The percentage of respondents to the board's questionnaire who said that the present is a good time to undertake expenditure on plant and equipment increased to 34 from 30 in the previous quarterly survey and only 20 a year ago.

Another hopeful, although tenuous, sign of improvement is a sizable increase in Canada's merchandise trade surplus—from \$Can1,730m in the first eight months of last year to just over \$Can2,000m in the same period this year. This is largely attributable to the de-

valued dollar, though there are also direct negative consequences in that this aggravates inflation by driving up the cost of imported goods.

In any case, all indications point to another big deficit this year on the country's total balance of payments, which covers such things as the tourist trade, loan and interest payments and other invisible transactions, as well as visible trade. There is no good reason to expect much improvement on the \$Can5,000m and \$Can6,000m payments deficits of recent years.

Just as serious, the Government keeps going further and further into the red on its own financial operations. The budget deficit this fiscal year is likely to reach \$Can12,000m to \$Can13,000m, despite the Government's campaign to trim expenditure and convince business that it is committed to cutting its economic house in order.

"We are making a definite effort to get off the backs of the people and give the private sector room to manoeuvre," according to Mr. Robert Andras, president of the Treasury Board.

John Best

## Business Diary: Water power • Wool sack for some?

could have foreseen that the expansion of Ugandans would put money in the pockets of Ugandans and workers?

It has worked out as a disaster for the American economy. The dollar's fall has led to a sharp increase in the price of imports, which has in turn led to a sharp increase in the price of exports. This has led to a sharp increase in the price of exports, which has in turn led to a sharp increase in the price of exports.

of these companies, the American government is in a difficult position in producing the desired results in the economy in a controlled way. But it now seems that it is no longer a firm sign that the economy is moving in the direction of stability.

International Investment Bank (IIB) has a 49 per cent stake in the Royal Nepal Shipping Corporation. The focus of the company is on the shipping industry, which has led to a sharp increase in the price of imports, which has in turn led to a sharp increase in the price of exports.

It makes the otherwise uncharacteristic deal unusual in the sense of the Himalayan region, where the vessels are registered, is over 400 miles from the nearest port. This has led to a sharp increase in the price of imports, which has in turn led to a sharp increase in the price of exports.

support and backing of the Government. Whatever money they have raised in this country is guaranteed by the Government of Nepal. This has led to a sharp increase in the price of imports, which has in turn led to a sharp increase in the price of exports.

Indeed Singh added that Nepal hopes within 10 years to increase its fleet to eight ships and if British Shipbuilders' prices continued to remain as attractive they would like to buy from this country. (Part of that attraction was of course the result of an undisclosed British Government subsidy.)



In Billy Liar, the immensely successful comic novel by Keith Waterhouse (left), the hero dreamed himself into a series of fantastic situations to escape from the boredom of his job and home life.

Clement Gryce, the hero of Waterhouse's latest novel, Office Life (Michael Joseph, £4.95) is actually seeking tedious, undemanding work but it is through a dead-end clerical job that he finds himself projected into a fantasy that is all the more unbelievable for being totally real.

The redemptive Gryce finds himself lucky to land a soft number of British fiction, whose offices are in the City. But the telephone never rings, two whole floors are given up to processing luncheon vouchers for the firm's canteen—and then there's the secret boardroom. What are all they all up to?

This isn't the place for the answer, which is reached via a labyrinthine plot that can be followed as that of a mystery story or of a satire on British working life. Either way, it's immensely entertaining, and does for commercial bureaucracy what Fm Almight, Jack did for labour relations.

Progress has not exactly caught up with that colourful character, the Australian sheep-shearer, but it is trying very hard.

The United Graziers' Association is now canvassing among sheep growers to fund a \$A1m (£570,000) prize for whoever can "come up with" a cheaper means of defleecing than the itinerant shearers and their electric shears.

It costs about \$A1.40 a time to shear Australia's 120 million sheep, and according to the graziers any means that could save a dollar or so off this could save the industry £27m a year.

This isn't the first time that oew shearing wheezes have been sought. At one time sheep

were injected with a chemical that caused them to shed wool. Unfortunately, for the graziers, the chemical did not control where and when the wool was dropped—and in a place the Australian shearer quite a problem.

A top shearer can trim 300 sheep a day, and the world record is held by a New Zealander who clipped 585 sheep in nine hours.

The staff of the International Monetary Fund threatened to strike over more pay last week and their militant message-worked wonders on the executive board of directors. The staff had stated that they would strike for two days this week

unless they received a 7 per cent cost-of-living increase. The board of the IMF voted a 3.5 per cent rise for the staff last spring and then last week agreed to a further 2.5 per cent increase. This outraged the staff, notably foreign employees who have seen the dollar slump and who have become increasingly worried about going home to a devalued dollar denominated pension.

The protest came loud and clear, and at the weekend the IMF board changed its mind and voted in favour of the further 1 per cent increase, taking the overall rise for the year to the 7 per cent that the staff wanted. The strike is off, but some IMF staff members are still in a militant mood and there may be more confrontations unless the IMF board agrees to further pay rises above the cost-of-living compensation.

Could it be that the natives of many Spanish tourist resorts are getting as fed up with tourists as are many of us British? Spanish statistics for July, just released, show that the number of Britons holidaying in Spain rose by 12 per cent compared with the same month last year, while 13 per cent more Spaniards took their holidays abroad than formerly. On top of this, it seems that fewer and fewer Spanish expatriates want to jostle with peeling north Europeans on their native beaches. No less than 22 per cent fewer Spaniards returned home for holidays in July this year.

Ross Davies

## Get some of this year's most important business briefings

Send now for this special Trade and Industry offer

Send the coupon now with £2 and receive six issues of Trade and Industry, One of Britain's best sources of business information and statistics. With direct access to Whitehall, it's a weekly briefing on the factors that affect your business.

### Don't miss these essential reports

The issues you will receive—if you act quickly—include these important forthcoming 'specials':

- Energy Conservation
- How your industry can cut its energy costs
- EEC 1—'How the Community Works'
- Full details of EEC structure, law, budgets
- EEC 2—'Know Your Markets'
- Exports, imports, government services, customs, documentation, working and travelling in the EEC
- EEC 3—'Keeping in Touch'
- Grants and loans, business regulations and competition policy
- European public holiday guide 1979

### Put it to the test—send coupon now

To: Trade and Industry, Freepost, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1 0Y2. Yes, please send six trial copies of Trade and Industry at the reduced subscription rate. I enclose cheque/P.O. for £2 (payable to Trade and Industry).

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Position \_\_\_\_\_  
Company \_\_\_\_\_ Type of Industry \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

NO STAMP REQUIRED WHEN YOU POST THIS COUPON T1







STY  
NY LIMITED  
ary,  
EC2V7DT



## MARKET REPORTS

## Australian wool fund profit

Melbourne, October 30.—The Market support fund which finances the wool-fibre price scheme in Australia has earned a profit for the first time since its inception in 1974, reveals the Australian Wool Corporation's report for 1977-78. "This means," says the report, "that the entire amount of \$450m contributed by woolgrowers to the fund during the year goes into the building up of the accumulated credit balance— which at June 30 stood at \$115.3m compared with a year earlier level of \$67.8m." An accompanying report by Mr A. C. B. Malen, AWC chairman, says: "It is evident that the market-support fund is developing into a major source of finance for market protection."

## Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

## US \$ STRAIGHTS

	Bid	Offer
Australia 1982	99.75	100.00
Australia 1983	99.75	100.00
Australia 1984	99.75	100.00
Australia 1985	99.75	100.00
Australia 1986	99.75	100.00
Australia 1987	99.75	100.00
Australia 1988	99.75	100.00
Australia 1989	99.75	100.00
Australia 1990	99.75	100.00
Australia 1991	99.75	100.00
Australia 1992	99.75	100.00
Australia 1993	99.75	100.00
Australia 1994	99.75	100.00
Australia 1995	99.75	100.00
Australia 1996	99.75	100.00
Australia 1997	99.75	100.00
Australia 1998	99.75	100.00
Australia 1999	99.75	100.00
Australia 2000	99.75	100.00
Australia 2001	99.75	100.00
Australia 2002	99.75	100.00
Australia 2003	99.75	100.00
Australia 2004	99.75	100.00
Australia 2005	99.75	100.00
Australia 2006	99.75	100.00
Australia 2007	99.75	100.00
Australia 2008	99.75	100.00
Australia 2009	99.75	100.00
Australia 2010	99.75	100.00

## EUROBONDS

	Bid	Offer
France 1982	99.75	100.00
France 1983	99.75	100.00
France 1984	99.75	100.00
France 1985	99.75	100.00
France 1986	99.75	100.00
France 1987	99.75	100.00
France 1988	99.75	100.00
France 1989	99.75	100.00
France 1990	99.75	100.00
France 1991	99.75	100.00
France 1992	99.75	100.00
France 1993	99.75	100.00
France 1994	99.75	100.00
France 1995	99.75	100.00
France 1996	99.75	100.00
France 1997	99.75	100.00
France 1998	99.75	100.00
France 1999	99.75	100.00
France 2000	99.75	100.00
France 2001	99.75	100.00
France 2002	99.75	100.00
France 2003	99.75	100.00
France 2004	99.75	100.00
France 2005	99.75	100.00
France 2006	99.75	100.00
France 2007	99.75	100.00
France 2008	99.75	100.00
France 2009	99.75	100.00
France 2010	99.75	100.00

## US \$ CONVERTIBLES

	Bid	Offer
General Motors 1982	99.75	100.00
General Motors 1983	99.75	100.00
General Motors 1984	99.75	100.00
General Motors 1985	99.75	100.00
General Motors 1986	99.75	100.00
General Motors 1987	99.75	100.00
General Motors 1988	99.75	100.00
General Motors 1989	99.75	100.00
General Motors 1990	99.75	100.00
General Motors 1991	99.75	100.00
General Motors 1992	99.75	100.00
General Motors 1993	99.75	100.00
General Motors 1994	99.75	100.00
General Motors 1995	99.75	100.00
General Motors 1996	99.75	100.00
General Motors 1997	99.75	100.00
General Motors 1998	99.75	100.00
General Motors 1999	99.75	100.00
General Motors 2000	99.75	100.00
General Motors 2001	99.75	100.00
General Motors 2002	99.75	100.00
General Motors 2003	99.75	100.00
General Motors 2004	99.75	100.00
General Motors 2005	99.75	100.00
General Motors 2006	99.75	100.00
General Motors 2007	99.75	100.00
General Motors 2008	99.75	100.00
General Motors 2009	99.75	100.00
General Motors 2010	99.75	100.00

## Bank Base Rates

Bank	Rate
AEN Bank	10%
Barclays Bank	10%
BCCI Bank	10%
Consolidated Bank	10%
C. Hoare & Co.	10%
Lloyds Bank	10%
London Mercantile	10%
Midland Bank	10%
Nat Westminister	10%
Rossminster	10%
TSB	10%
Williams and Glyn's	10%

\* 7 day deposits on sum of £10,000, when offered, at £25,000, when offered.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited  
62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP. Tel: 01-436-8651

The Over-the-Counter Market

1977-78	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	P.E.
719	29	29	Airsprung	181	7.5	7.3	9.9
215	106	106	Airsprung	181	7.5	7.3	9.9
46	25	25	Armstrong & Rhodes	182	12.0	6.5	7.6
182	105	105	Bardon Hill	138	5.6	4.0	8.6
143	51	51	Deborah Ord	242	17.5	7.2	—
242	108	108	Dobson 171	133	12.4	9.7	5.2
147	130	130	Frederick Parker	60	10.0	3.3	7.0
154	135	135	George	116	6.5	5.6	10.7
160	30	30	Jackdon Group	305	29.7	9.7	5.0
116	55	55	James Burroughs	25	—	—	22.3
340	188	188	Robert Jenkins	79	12.0	15.1	—
25	9	9	Twinlock Ord	79	12.0	15.1	—
82	54	54	Twinlock 121	125	7.2	5.2	7.7
108	54	54	Unilock Holdings	—	—	—	—
125	67	67	Walter Alexander	—	—	—	—

HAGGAS (TEXTILES)

First Quarter Statement

	3 months ended 30th Sept 77	3 months ended 30th Sept 78	Year ended 30th Sept 77
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Group Sales	5,546	4,145	23,928
Depreciation	195	170	778
Profit before Taxation	827	644	4,112

\* Unaudited

## JOHN HAGGAS LIMITED

## Commodities

Commodity	Price	Change
Aluminium	1,100.00	+10.00
Copper	1,200.00	+20.00
Gold	1,300.00	+10.00
Iron Ore	1,400.00	+10.00
Nickel	1,500.00	+10.00
Palladium	1,600.00	+10.00
Platinum	1,700.00	+10.00
Rhodium	1,800.00	+10.00
Silver	1,900.00	+10.00
Tin	2,000.00	+10.00
Zinc	2,100.00	+10.00

## Wall Street

New York, Oct 30.—The New York stock market closed Monday with blue chip issues more than making up heavy losses in the Dow Jones Industrial average advanced 5.80 points to 811.55. It was down for the session. Volume totalled 59,590,000 shares compared with 40,550,000 on Friday.

## Silver soars 18 cents

New York, Oct 30.—COMEX SILVER futures today in heavy speculative buying advanced 18 cents to 81.15. The price of silver rose to a new high of 81.15, up from 79.30 on Friday. The rise was due to heavy speculative buying in the futures market.

## Foreign Exchange

Country	Rate	Change
Canada	1.00	+0.01
France	1.00	+0.01
Germany	1.00	+0.01
Italy	1.00	+0.01
Japan	1.00	+0.01
Netherlands	1.00	+0.01
Sweden	1.00	+0.01
Switzerland	1.00	+0.01
UK	1.00	+0.01

## Discount Market

Help on a very large scale from the Bank of England looked to be on the cards today as the discount rate was cut to 9 per cent. The move was seen as a signal that the Bank was prepared to do whatever it took to support the pound.

## Money Market

Instrument	Rate	Change
3 months	10.00	+0.01
6 months	10.00	+0.01
12 months	10.00	+0.01

## Spot Position of Sterling

Market	Price	Change
London	1.00	+0.01
New York	1.00	+0.01
Frankfurt	1.00	+0.01
Paris	1.00	+0.01
Brussels	1.00	+0.01

## Forward Levels

Month	Rate	Change
1 month	1.00	+0.01
3 months	1.00	+0.01
6 months	1.00	+0.01
12 months	1.00	+0.01

## Recent Issues

Company	Amount	Price
ABC Ltd	1,000,000	1.00
DEF Ltd	2,000,000	2.00
GHI Ltd	3,000,000	3.00

## Euro-\$ Deposits

Bank	Rate	Change
ABC Bank	10.00	+0.01
DEF Bank	10.00	+0.01
GHI Bank	10.00	+0.01

## Gold

Market	Price	Change
London	1,300.00	+10.00
New York	1,300.00	+10.00
Frankfurt	1,300.00	+10.00
Paris	1,300.00	+10.00
Brussels	1,300.00	+10.00

## Authorized Units, Insurance &amp; Offshore Funds

Unit Name	Price	Change
ABC Unit	1.00	+0.01
DEF Unit	2.00	+0.02
GHI Unit	3.00	+0.03
JKL Unit	4.00	+0.04
MNO Unit	5.00	+0.05
PQR Unit	6.00	+0.06
STU Unit	7.00	+0.07
VWX Unit	8.00	+0.08
YZA Unit	9.00	+0.09
BCD Unit	10.00	+0.10
EFG Unit	11.00	+0.11
HIJ Unit	12.00	+0.12
KLM Unit	13.00	+0.13
NOP Unit	14.00	+0.14
QRS Unit	15.00	+0.15
TUV Unit	16.00	+0.16
WXY Unit	17.00	+0.17
XZ Unit	18.00	+0.18
Y Unit	19.00	+0.19
Z Unit	20.00	+0.20



# Stepping Stones—Non-Secretarial—Secretarial—Temporary & Part Time Vacancies—

**LA CREME DE LA CREME**

**SECRETARY**

**CBS RECORDS**

Records, the leading international recording company need a very competent Secretary for their Financial Director, based in their modern Head Office, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

A position will suit someone mature in outlook who can be over 30 years of age. Secretarial experience at an executive level would be a distinct advantage; a keen interest in financial matters is essential together with good shorthand and typing skills.

From normal secretarial duties the position involves handling travel arrangements, frequent international phone calls together with administrative work.

Attractive salary is offered, together with discounts on records and tapes, luncheon vouchers and a benefits scheme.

Please write with full c.v. to Phyllis Morgan, Personnel Officer, CBS Records, 100 Strand, London, W.C.2R.

**PIPE ELEVEN PERSONNEL**

**PERSONNEL**

**ADMIN.**

£4,000 NEG.

1. Young executive company in W.I. offers a challenging position to a Secretary with responsible shorthand typing skills, to assist in the management of the company's administrative affairs. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's administrative affairs, including the management of the company's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

**HEAD HUNTERS**

**ADMIN.**

£4,000 NEG.

2. Young executive company in W.I. offers a challenging position to a Secretary with responsible shorthand typing skills, to assist in the management of the company's administrative affairs. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's administrative affairs, including the management of the company's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

**SECRETARY**

**(NO SHORTHAND)**

£4,000

3. Young executive company in W.I. offers a challenging position to a Secretary with responsible shorthand typing skills, to assist in the management of the company's administrative affairs. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's administrative affairs, including the management of the company's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

**CAREER POSITION**

**£4,000 + BONUS**

you have a strong desire to get away from using a typewriter and to get into a career position, then this is the opportunity for you. We are looking for a person who is motivated, organized, and has a strong desire to advance in their career. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Jacqueline Brooks, 828 7461

**EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**

**£4,000 +**

is prestigious position, assisting top executive of motor company involves regular Committee work and liaison with various departments. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's administrative affairs, including the management of the company's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**CAPITAL PERSONNEL SERVICES**

leading merchant bank situated in the City wishes to recruit a graduate with secretarial skills to work for the bank's manager.

The position involves a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**TOMORROW'S WORLD!**

leading merchant bank situated in the City wishes to recruit a graduate with secretarial skills to work for the bank's manager.

The position involves a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**ADVERTISING**

**£4,000**

Executive requires a Secretary/Assistant with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's administrative affairs, including the management of the company's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**P.A./SEC**

**ANDON BRIDGE—**

**to £5,500**

Executive requires a Secretary/Assistant with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's administrative affairs, including the management of the company's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**BE YOUR FRENCH**

**£4,000**

Executive requires a Secretary/Assistant with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's administrative affairs, including the management of the company's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**TO £4,500**

Executive requires a Secretary/Assistant with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's administrative affairs, including the management of the company's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**LA CREME DE LA CREME**

**AMERICAN LAWYERS**

**£5,500**

Requires an experienced executive level administrator with a sense of humour for their small but sophisticated office in Aldwych, W.C.2R. Applicants should be adaptable, well-organized and able to deal effectively with pressure and stress in a hard-working international practice. General familiarity with accounting procedures useful. Christmas bonus scheme and lunches provided.

Please send details to Alison Talbot, Gottman Jones & Partners, Aldwych House, Aldwych, W.C.2R. 9HN. Telephone 01-428 3953

**Part-Time Vacancies**

**COMPANY SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT**

**with Audio Typing Skills**

**HOLBORN AREA**

**PART TIME—HOURS BY ARRANGEMENT**

**c. £3,000**

The Company Secretarial Department of a firm of accountants in Holborn, Central London, is seeking a part-time secretarial assistant to assist in the day-to-day running of the department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department's administrative affairs, including the management of the department's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**CHALET GIRLS**

**VERBIE**

**SNOW HOLIDAYS**

part of Beach House, Verbier, Switzerland, is seeking a part-time secretarial assistant to assist in the day-to-day running of the department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department's administrative affairs, including the management of the department's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**SUN IN L.A.**

**£7,500 MONTHLY**

Working in this glamorous hotel in Los Angeles, you will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the hotel's administrative affairs, including the management of the hotel's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**SKIING THIS WINTER?**

**£3,000**

Executive requires a Secretary/Assistant with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's administrative affairs, including the management of the company's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**W.I. FASHION RECEPTIONIST**

**£3,000**

Executive requires a Secretary/Assistant with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's administrative affairs, including the management of the company's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**RECEPTIONIST**

**£3,000**

Executive requires a Secretary/Assistant with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's administrative affairs, including the management of the company's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**SECRETARIAL**

**£3,000**

Executive requires a Secretary/Assistant with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's administrative affairs, including the management of the company's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**MD'S SECRETARY**

**£4,500**

Executive requires a Secretary/Assistant with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's administrative affairs, including the management of the company's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**SECRETARIAL**

**Variety is the spice . . .**

Due to expansion we have a newly created position for a young ambitious secretary to work within our luxurious offices in Mayfair. This is a challenging position for a person who is motivated, organized, and has a strong desire to advance in their career. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**Homes and Gardens Magazine**

**require a**

**SECRETARY**

**TO THE EDITOR**

We are looking for someone with a good general education and good typing and shorthand. Equally important is the ability to organize a busy editor's department, make an intelligent selection from the material submitted, and to be a helpful and pleasant to readers' telephone enquiries.

Apply in writing to: Mrs P. Price, Editor, Homes and Gardens, 1, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1. or telephone: 261 5678.

**ADMINISTRATION**

**NO SHORTHAND**

£4,000

Executive requires a Secretary/Assistant with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's administrative affairs, including the management of the company's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**SECRETARY**

**£4,000**

Executive requires a Secretary/Assistant with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's administrative affairs, including the management of the company's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**SECRETARY**

**£4,000**

Executive requires a Secretary/Assistant with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's administrative affairs, including the management of the company's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**SECRETARY**

**£4,000**

Executive requires a Secretary/Assistant with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's administrative affairs, including the management of the company's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**SECRETARY**

**£4,000**

Executive requires a Secretary/Assistant with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's administrative affairs, including the management of the company's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**SECRETARY**

**£4,000**

Executive requires a Secretary/Assistant with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's administrative affairs, including the management of the company's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**SECRETARY**

**£4,000**

Executive requires a Secretary/Assistant with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's administrative affairs, including the management of the company's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**SECRETARIAL**

**YOUNG SECRETARY**

**FOR INTERNATIONAL CO.**

**Up to £4,500**

Executive requires a Secretary/Assistant with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's administrative affairs, including the management of the company's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**SECRETARIAL**

**THE TICKET**

**MAYFAIR £3,750**

Executive requires a Secretary/Assistant with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's administrative affairs, including the management of the company's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**SECRETARIAL**

**JEANUS REQUIRED**

**£4,000**

Executive requires a Secretary/Assistant with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's administrative affairs, including the management of the company's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**SECRETARIAL**

**THE NATIONAL TRUST**

**£4,000**

Executive requires a Secretary/Assistant with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's administrative affairs, including the management of the company's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**SECRETARIAL**

**ADVERTISING JUNIOR SECRETARY**

**£3,000**

Executive requires a Secretary/Assistant with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's administrative affairs, including the management of the company's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**SECRETARIAL**

**TEMPERING TIMES**

**£4,000**

Executive requires a Secretary/Assistant with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's administrative affairs, including the management of the company's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**SECRETARIAL**

**NOTICE**

**£4,000**

Executive requires a Secretary/Assistant with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's administrative affairs, including the management of the company's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**SECRETARIAL**

**INTERESTED IN PEOPLE?**

**£4,000**

Executive requires a Secretary/Assistant with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's administrative affairs, including the management of the company's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**SECRETARIAL**

**MP WANTS SECRETARY**

**£4,000**

Executive requires a Secretary/Assistant with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's administrative affairs, including the management of the company's personnel, finance, and general administration. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity for a motivated and organized individual.

Call Diana Warren, 828 7461

**MOTOR CARS**

**JEN 737**

registered Jensen Interceptor, Mark 2, 1977. Black leather trim, air conditioning, auto, air stereo/cassette, sunroof, electric tinted windows, low mileage service history, beautiful condition throughout.

**Bargain at £2,350**

**Ring now on 385 7303**

**MOTOR CARS**

**B.M.W.**

**Polaris S28A May '77**

Near new, low mileage, 1000 cc, 1600 cc, 2000 cc, 2500 cc, 3000 cc, 3500 cc, 4000 cc, 4500 cc, 5000 cc, 5500 cc, 6000 cc, 6500 cc, 7000 cc, 7500 cc, 8000 cc, 8500 cc, 9000 cc, 9500 cc, 10000 cc, 10500 cc, 11000 cc, 11500 cc, 12000 cc, 12500 cc, 13000 cc, 13500 cc, 14000 cc, 14500 cc, 15000 cc, 15500 cc, 16000 cc, 16500 cc, 17000 cc, 17500 cc, 18000 cc, 18500 cc, 19000 cc, 19500 cc, 20000 cc, 20500 cc, 21000 cc, 21500 cc, 22000 cc, 22500 cc, 23000 cc, 23500 cc, 24000 cc, 24500 cc, 25000 cc, 25500 cc, 26000 cc, 26500 cc, 27000 cc, 27500 cc, 28000 cc, 28500 cc, 29000 cc, 29500 cc, 30000 cc, 30500 cc, 31000 cc, 31500 cc, 32000 cc, 32500 cc, 33000 cc, 33500 cc, 34000 cc, 34500 cc, 35000 cc, 35500 cc, 36000 cc, 36500 cc, 37000 cc, 37500 cc, 38000 cc, 38500 cc, 39000 cc, 39500 cc, 40000 cc, 40500 cc, 41000 cc, 41500 cc, 42000 cc, 42500 cc, 43000 cc, 43500 cc, 44000 cc, 44500 cc, 45000 cc, 45500 cc, 46000 cc, 46500 cc, 47000 cc, 47500 cc, 48000 cc, 48500 cc, 49000 cc, 49500 cc, 50000 cc, 50500 cc, 51000 cc, 51500 cc, 52000 cc, 52500 cc, 53000 cc, 53500 cc, 54000 cc, 54500 cc, 55000 cc, 55500 cc, 56000 cc, 56500 cc, 57000 cc, 57500 cc, 58000 cc, 58500 cc, 59000 cc, 59500 cc, 60000 cc, 60500 cc, 61000 cc, 61500 cc, 62000 cc, 62500 cc, 63000 cc, 63500 cc, 64000 cc, 64500 cc, 65000 cc, 65500 cc, 66000 cc, 66500 cc, 67000 cc, 67500 cc, 68000 cc, 68500 cc, 69000 cc, 69500 cc, 70000 cc, 70500 cc, 71000 cc, 71500 cc, 72000 cc, 72500 cc, 73000 cc, 73500 cc, 74000 cc, 74500 cc, 75000 cc, 75500 cc, 76000 cc, 76500 cc, 77000 cc, 77500 cc, 78000 cc, 78500 cc, 79000 cc, 79500 cc, 80000 cc, 80500 cc, 81000 cc, 81500 cc, 82000 cc, 82500 cc, 83000 cc, 83500 cc, 84000 cc, 84500 cc, 85000 cc, 85500 cc, 86000 cc, 86500 cc, 87000 cc, 87500 cc, 88000 cc, 88500 cc, 89000 cc, 89500 cc, 90000 cc, 90500 cc, 91000 cc, 91500 cc, 92000 cc, 92500 cc, 93000 cc, 93500 cc, 94000 cc, 94500 cc, 95000 cc, 95500 cc, 96000 cc, 96500 cc, 97000 cc, 97500 cc, 98000 cc, 98500 cc, 99000 cc, 99500 cc, 100000 cc, 100500 cc, 101000 cc, 101500 cc, 102000 cc, 102500 cc, 103000 cc, 103500 cc, 104000 cc, 104500 cc, 105000 cc, 105500 cc, 106000 cc, 106500 cc, 107000 cc, 107500 cc, 108000 cc, 108500 cc, 109000 cc, 109500 cc, 110000 cc, 110500 cc, 111000 cc, 111500 cc, 112000 cc, 112500 cc, 113000 cc, 113500 cc, 114000 cc, 114500 cc, 115000 cc, 115500 cc, 116000 cc, 116500 cc, 117000 cc, 117500 cc, 118000 cc, 118500 cc, 119000 cc, 119500 cc, 120000 cc, 120500 cc, 121000 cc, 121500 cc, 122000 cc, 122500 cc, 123000 cc, 123500 cc, 124000 cc, 124500 cc, 125000 cc, 125500 cc, 126000 cc, 126500 cc, 127000 cc, 127500 cc, 128000 cc, 128500 cc, 129000 cc, 129500 cc, 130000 cc, 130500 cc, 131000 cc, 131500 cc, 132000 cc, 132500 cc, 133000 cc, 133500 cc, 134000 cc, 134500 cc, 135000 cc, 135500 cc, 136000 cc, 136500 cc, 137000 cc, 137500 cc, 138000 cc, 138500 cc, 139000 cc, 139500 cc, 140000 cc, 140500 cc, 141000 cc, 141500 cc, 142000 cc, 142500 cc, 143000 cc, 143500 cc, 144000 cc, 144500 cc, 145000 cc, 145500 cc, 146000 cc, 146500 cc, 147000 cc, 147500 cc, 148000 cc, 148500 cc, 149000 cc, 149500 cc, 150000 cc, 150500 cc, 151000 cc, 151500 cc, 152000 cc, 152500 cc, 153000 cc, 153500 cc, 154000 cc, 154500 cc, 155000 cc, 155500 cc, 156000 cc, 156500 cc, 157000 cc, 157500 cc, 158000 cc, 158500 cc, 159000 cc, 159500 cc, 160000 cc, 160500 cc, 161000 cc, 161500 cc, 162000 cc, 162500 cc, 163000 cc, 163500 cc, 164000 cc, 164500 cc, 165000 cc, 165500 cc, 166000 cc, 166500 cc, 167000 cc, 167500 cc, 168000 cc, 168500 cc, 169000 cc, 169500 cc, 170000 cc, 170500 cc, 171000 cc, 171500 cc, 172000 cc, 172500 cc, 173000 cc, 173500 cc, 174000 cc, 174500 cc, 175000 cc, 175500 cc, 176000 cc, 176500 cc, 177000 cc, 177500 cc, 178000 cc, 178500 cc, 179000 cc, 179500 cc, 180000 cc, 180500 cc, 181000 cc, 181500 cc, 182000 cc, 182500 cc, 183000 cc, 183500 cc, 184000 cc, 184500 cc, 185000 cc, 185500 cc, 186000 cc, 186500 cc, 187000 cc, 187500 cc, 188000 cc, 188500 cc, 189000 cc, 189500 cc, 190000 cc, 190500 cc, 191000 cc, 191500 cc, 192000 cc, 192500 cc, 193000 cc, 193500 cc, 194000 cc, 194500 cc, 195000 cc, 195500 cc, 196000 cc, 196500 cc, 197000 cc, 197500 cc, 198000 cc, 198500 cc, 199000 cc, 199500 cc, 200000 cc, 200500 cc, 201000 cc, 201500 cc, 202000 cc, 202500 cc, 203000 cc, 203500 cc, 204000 cc, 204500 cc, 205000 cc, 205500 cc, 206000 cc, 206500 cc, 207000 cc, 207500 cc, 208000 cc, 208500 cc, 209000 cc, 209500 cc, 210000 cc, 210500 cc, 211000 cc, 211500 cc, 212000 cc, 212500 cc, 213000 cc, 213500 cc, 214000 cc, 214500 cc, 215000 cc, 215500 cc, 216000 cc, 216500 cc, 217000 cc, 217500 cc, 218000 cc, 218500 cc, 219000 cc, 219500 cc, 220000 cc, 220500 cc, 221000 cc, 221500 cc, 222000 cc, 222500 cc, 223000 cc, 223500 cc, 224000 cc, 224500 cc, 225000 cc, 225500 cc, 226000 cc, 226500 cc, 227000 cc, 227500 cc, 228000 cc, 228500 cc, 229000 cc, 229500 cc, 230000 cc, 230500 cc, 231000 cc, 231500 cc, 232000 cc, 232500 cc, 233000 cc, 233500 cc, 234000 cc, 234500 cc, 235000 cc, 235500 cc, 236000 cc, 236500 cc, 237000 cc, 237500 cc, 238000 cc, 238500 cc, 239000 cc, 239500 cc, 240000 cc, 240500 cc, 241000 cc, 241500 cc, 242000 cc, 242500 cc, 243000 cc, 243500 cc, 244000 cc, 244500 cc, 245000 cc, 245500 cc, 246000 cc, 246500 cc, 247000 cc, 247500 cc, 248000 cc, 248500 cc, 249000 cc, 249500 cc, 250000 cc, 250500 cc, 251000 cc, 251500 cc, 252000 cc, 252500 cc, 253000 cc, 253500 cc, 254000 cc, 254500 cc, 255000 cc, 255500 cc, 256000 cc, 256500 cc, 257000 cc, 257500 cc, 258000 cc, 258500 cc, 259000 cc, 259500 cc, 260000 cc, 260500 cc, 261000 cc, 261500 cc, 262000 cc, 262500 cc, 263000 cc, 263500 cc, 264000 cc, 264500 cc, 265000 cc, 265500 cc, 266000 cc, 266500 cc, 267000 cc, 267500 cc, 268000 cc, 268500 cc, 269000 cc, 269500 cc, 270000 cc, 270500 cc, 271000 cc, 271500 cc, 272000 cc, 272500 cc, 273000 cc, 273500 cc, 274000 cc, 274500 cc, 275000 cc, 275500 cc, 276000 cc, 276500 cc, 277000 cc, 277500 cc, 278000 cc, 278500 cc, 279000 cc, 279500 cc, 280000 cc, 280500 cc, 281000 cc, 281500 cc, 282000 cc, 282500 cc, 283000 cc, 283500 cc, 284000 cc, 284500 cc, 285000 cc, 285500 cc, 286000 cc, 286500 cc, 287000 cc, 287500 cc, 288000 cc, 288500 cc, 289000 cc, 289500 cc, 290000 cc, 290500 cc, 291000 cc, 291500 cc, 292000 cc, 292500 cc, 293000 cc, 293500 cc, 294000 cc, 294500 cc, 295000 cc, 295500 cc, 296000 cc, 296500 cc, 297000 cc, 297500 cc, 298000 cc, 298500 cc, 299000 cc, 299500 cc, 300000 cc, 300500 cc, 301000 cc, 301500 cc, 302000 cc, 302500 cc, 303000 cc, 303500 cc, 304000 cc, 304500 cc, 305000 cc, 305500 cc, 306000 cc, 306500 cc, 307000 cc, 307500 cc, 308000 cc, 308500 cc, 309000 cc, 309500 cc, 310000 cc, 310500 cc, 311000 cc, 311500 cc, 312000 cc, 312500 cc, 313000 cc, 313500 cc, 314000 cc, 314500 cc, 315000 cc, 315500 cc, 316000 cc, 316500 cc, 317000 cc, 317500 cc, 318000 cc, 318500 cc, 319000 cc, 319500 cc, 320000 cc, 320500 cc, 321000 cc, 321500 cc, 322000 cc, 322500 cc, 323000 cc, 323500 cc, 324000 cc, 324500 cc, 325000 cc, 325500 cc, 326000 cc, 326500 cc, 327000 cc, 327500 cc, 328000 cc, 328500 cc, 329000 cc, 32











## HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

we have state  
holidays availab  
vel, 1st and 2nd  
and 3 wks. do  
25 December

appropriate, including  
 the requirement  
 compulsory, and  
 practice in this  
 posed to discuss  
 themselves, part  
 in, simple, and  
 Please write  
 The Ti  
 (continued)